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Daily Report

China

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General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

Correspondent Complaints Refuted

OW1503085590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0838 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—An official of the Chinese Foreign Ministry today summoned a Beijing-based correspondent from the REUTERS, Guy Dinmore, refuting the complaints he and some other foreign correspondents had about the alleged "surveillance" and "harassment" from the Chinese side.

Liu Rucai, a division chief of the ministry's Information Department, stated to Dinmore: "You and a few other resident foreign correspondents in Beijing have recently complained about the so-called 'surveillance' and 'harassment' by Chinese security personnel and also alleged that the 'surveillance' has been noticeably stepped up in recent weeks which has made correspondents nervous, etc."

"I can tell you in unequivocal terms that your allegations are absolutely unfounded," he said.

The official stated: "Some of you may have done so out of suspicion and others with ulterior motives."

He noted that the Chinese Government always protects, according to law, the legitimate rights and interests of foreign correspondents in China and render them facilities for their normal news coverage and reporting activities.

The regulations concerning foreign journalists and permanent offices of foreign news agencies issued by China's State Council not long ago give full expression to this spirit, the official added.

Quoting a Chinese saying that goes "He who stands upright needs not worry about his slanting shadow," Liu Rucai stated, "foreign correspondents will not run into trouble or an unpleasant situation so long as they observe journalistic ethics and abide by the Chinese laws and regulations."

"Having said this, I must point out in all seriousness that there are in fact a very small number of foreign journalists who distort facts and spread rumours without observing journalistic ethics, and in violation of the Chinese laws and regulations, engage themselves in activities totally incompatible with their status as journalists in a deliberate attempt to jeopardize the social stability and impair the public interests in China," he said.

As a sovereign state, the official continued, China naturally does not allow such things to happen. Not only China, but other sovereign states in the world will not permit such things either.

He said that the Chinese Government's policy towards foreign correspondents remains unchanged. Foreign news agencies are welcome to send their correspondents to China for news coverage or as resident correspondents.

"The Chinese Government's policy towards foreign correspondents remains unchanged. We are active in assisting them with their normal legitimate journalistic activities so as to help them to get a correct understanding of China and conduct unbiased coverage and reporting," he said.

"We will continue to do so," he said. "At the same time, we hope to have cooperation from foreign corespondents."

U.S. Relations Seem Hopeful

HK1503122690 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1135 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 15 March (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman, Li Zhaoxing, in replying to a question from an American reporter this afternoon, described reports that China had named the United States the number one enemy country as "sheer fabrication" and said that China "regrets" that some news units should have made such reports.

A VOA reporter asked: News from the United States reports that China has named the United States its number one enemy. Is the news true?

An ABC reporter also asked Li Zhaoxing exactly how China views the present status of Sino-U.S. relations.

In response, Li Zhaoxing said: The development of Sino-U.S. relations have always been relatively calm and stable after the two countries established diplomatic relations. The difficulties that occurred later on were not what China likes to witness; the responsibility for creating these difficulties does not lie with China. The Chinese Government has consistently valued Sino-U.S. relations and has made great efforts to revive and improve Sino-U.S. relations.

He stressed that Sino-U.S. relations will have to develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the three communiques between the two countries. China hopes to end as quickly as possible the disputes of the last six months or so and to open up the future.

German Unification Watched

HK1503085090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0833 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said at the weekly news briefing here today that China is closely following the developments concerning the German unification.

He said this when asked to comment on the process of the German unification.

He said the German question is a complicated issue left over from World War II, adding that its settlement and the German unification will exert a major influence on the situation in Europe and even in the world as a whole.

"It is, therefore, only natural that all the countries concerned, either in Europe or in other parts of the world, are concerned over the issue. China, too, is following the developments closely," he stated.

Wu Xueqian To Visit Namibia

*OW1503090890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0843 GMT 15 Mar 90*

["Chinese Vice-Premier To Attend Celebrations of Namibia's Independence"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—Wu Xueqian, vice-premier and special envoy of the Chinese Government, will attend the celebrations of the independence of Namibia to be held on March 21, at the invitation of President-Elect of Namibia Sam Nujoma.

This was announced by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman at the weekly news briefing here today.

The spokesman also said that at the invitations of the governments of Gabon and Nigeria, Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian will pay a good-will visit to the two countries in late March.

French Senate Delegation To Visit

*OW1503091890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0844 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—The delegation of the Commission of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Armed Forces of the French Senate headed by its chairman, Jean Lecanuet, will pay a good-will visit to China from March 20 to 30, 1990 at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of China's National People's Congress.

This was announced here today by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman at the weekly news briefing.

Beijing Asian Game Ticket Prices Become Fixed

*OW1503051190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1443 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—Ticket prices for the opening ceremony and competitions of the 11th Asian Games were fixed, an official of the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee (BAGOC) said here today.

Wan Siquan, secretary general of the BAGOC said the ticket price for the opening ceremony will be different,

ranging from 250 to 400 renminbi yuan. Foreign guests and Overseas Chinese would take most of the tickets.

The Beijing Asian Games will be held from September 22 to October 7 and feature a total of 27 competitive sports and two demonstration sports.

Wan said the ticket price for competitions is also different according to varied events. The highest price in some events such as boxing final would be 100 yuan per one ticket. The ticket prices for the final matches of basketball, volleyball, and football will be 75 yuan.

The cheapest ticket will be one yuan, he added.

Yunnan Plans To Turn Area Into Trade Outlet

*OW0603085590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0220 GMT 6 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA)—Yunnan Province in southwest China plans to turn Xishuangbanna into an open outlet in a bid to expand economic relations with Southeast Asian countries, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

The Xishuangbanna Autonomous Prefecture of Dai nationality bordering on Laos and Burma occupies an important position in Yunnan's strategic economic development and its opening further to the outside world. Its unique tropical conditions and local customs make it a favorite tourism spot.

According to He Zhiqiang, governor of Yunnan, the province plans to expand Jiajiu Airport into an international one; open the Lancang River by building two ports and eight docks; upgrade highways on the Sino-Burmese border; and speed up the development of energy and tourism facilities.

United States & Canada

Bush Reaffirms No Change in Policy

*OW1403200190 Beijing International Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] U.S. President George Bush has reiterated that he will not change his policy toward China. The President made this statement at a White House news conference on 13 March in response to a reporter's question on whether the Bush administration should adjust its policy toward China.

Bush pointed out that many experts have described the measures he has taken toward China as proper. Therefore, he is all the more determined to pursue his China policy. He said the present state of Sino-U.S. relations is not satisfactory, but expressed the hope that his policy will bear fruit.

Tian Jiyun, Zou Jiahua Meet Businessman

*OW1403215490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1216 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met Robert H. Malott, chairman and chief executive officer of the FMC Corporation of the United States, and his party, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

In the evening, State Councilor Zou Jiahua also met with Malott and his party.

Malott and his party are here on a visit at the invitation of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

Northeast Asia

Continuing Reportage of Jiang Visit to DPRK

Beijing TV Report

OW1503030990

[Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 14 March, in its "National News Hookup" program, carries an eight-minute video report on Jiang Zemin's daytime activities on the first day of his visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The report begins with a medium shot of a cluster of red flags, with a screen caption reading "Jiang Zemin arrives in Korea," followed by a wide shot of a waiting crowd at Pyongyang airport, medium shots of Kim Il-song and other officials walking on a red carpet, a wide shot of a taxiing Civil Aviation Administration of China jet, and a medium shot of Jiang Zemin walking down the ramp of the plane. This is followed by medium shots of Kim Il-song shaking hands with Jiang Zemin and Li Ximing and embracing them, Kim Il-song shaking hands with other Chinese visitors, and Jiang Zemin shaking hands and embracing Kim Chong-il and two other Korean officials. Medium shots then show Jiang Zemin and Kim Il-song reviewing a Korean honor guard, Jiang Zemin shaking hands with Korean party and government officials, Jiang Zemin and Kim Il-song receiving flowers from two Korean children, Jiang Zemin and Kim Il-song viewing a march-past by a Korean honor guard, and Jiang Zemin meeting and shaking hands with representatives of various circles in Korea.

The video then cuts to wide shots of a motorcade flanked by well-wishers on the streets. Video then cuts to a large number of folk dancers in costume at Kim Il-song Square. Medium shots show Jiang Zemin and Kim Il-song standing in a convertible, Jiang Zemin and Kim Il-song getting out of the car and receiving flowers from two Korean actresses, and Jiang Zemin receiving a gift from the Pyongyang City party secretary. Wide and medium shots show Kim Il-song Square, Jiang Zemin

and Kim Il-song walking among dancers on the square, and the motorcade leaving the square.

Following this is a wide shot of Kumsushan Assembly Hall where, according to the announcer, Jiang Zemin called on and held his first round of talks with Kim Il-song. Medium shots then show Jiang Zemin and Kim Il-song shaking hands with each other, and Kim Chong-il shaking hands with Jiang Zemin and other Chinese visitors. A wide shot shows Chinese and Korean officials sitting across from each other at a large conference table. Close-ups follow of Jiang Zemin speaking and then Kim Il-song speaking, while medium shots show others in attendance.

The announcer, speaking over the video, reports on the proceedings of the above events, the details of which have been covered by the Beijing XINHUA English and Beijing XINHUA Domestic Chinese items.

'Rousing Welcome'

*OW1403160490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0838 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, arrived here this morning by special plane to a rousing welcome by hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang residents.

Jiang was warmly greeted at Sunan Airport by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces.

At 11:25 a.m. local time [0225 GMT], Jiang's special plane touched down at Sunan Airport.

As General Secretary Jiang Zemin stepped out of the cabin onto the top of the ramp, a band played a newly-composed song to welcome the Chinese party leader. He was greeted by warm applause from several thousand welcomers who gathered at the airport, holding miniature Chinese and Korean national flags.

Smiling broadly, Jiang strode down the ramp, waving to welcomers in acknowledgement. Kim Il-song went up and the two shook hands, warmly embraced each other while exchanging greetings.

Jiang came here for a three-day goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) at the invitation of Kim Il-song. This is Jiang's first trip abroad since he became the party leader last June. This is also Jiang's return visit to Kim's trip to China last November.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. The national band played the national anthems while a

21-gun salute was fired. Jiang reviewed a guard of honor made up of three services of the Korean Army, who presented arms in salute.

Then, Jiang walked around to meet the welcoming crowds, who danced in light steps and waved flowers and miniature Chinese and Korean national flags to wish the Chinese leader success in his visit to this country.

The city of Pyongyang is brightly decorated with bunting and flowers and colorful placards dotted along the main streets of the city. Streamers bearing words "Welcome to Comrade Jiang Zemin" were hung over the streets.

Jiang Zemin and Kim Il-song rode in the same limousine, flanked by outriders, from the airport to the city center. On the way, they received a warm welcome by hundreds of thousands of people.

In the Kim Il-song Square at the center of the capital, the welcome to the Chinese guests reached a climax, as colorful balloons were released and a big chorus sang songs and thousands of people performed national dances of Korea and China. Two Korean woman artists presented bouquets of fresh flowers to Jiang Zemin and Kim Il-song.

When the motorcade arrived at the Arch of the Triumph, Jiang and Kim stopped to receive cheers by some 40,000 children who shouted slogans of welcome in Chinese and Korean.

Other members of Jiang's entourage are Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, Zhu Liang, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, Qi Huaiyuan, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and vice-minister of foreign affairs, also arrived here together with Jiang Zemin.

Jiang is scheduled to hold talks this afternoon with Kim on the national construction of each country and international issues of common interest.

Recorded Report

OW1403125390 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 14 Mar 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] At the invitation of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, General Secretary Jiang Zemin left Beijing by special plane today for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a goodwill visit. The following is an on-the-spot report of the general secretary's arrival in Pyongyang sent back from station reporter Liu Zhenmin:

[Begin Liu recording] After departing from Beijing, the special plane of General Secretary Jiang Zemin has

arrived at Pyongyang Airport after only one and a half hours. The local time now is 1030 [0130 GMT]. General Secretary Kim Il-song, an old friend of the Chinese people, is here at the airport to greet General Secretary Jiang. Korea is the first foreign country General Secretary Jiang will visit since he became general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. Like relatives, Chinese and Korean leaders have made it a practice to visit each other regularly.

Although this reporter failed to record the exchange of greetings between Kim Il-song and Jiang Zemin when they met each other a while ago, I can tell the fraternal ties between the CPC and the WPK from their happy looks and firm hand shakes.

Jiang Zemin is now meeting with party, government, and military leaders of Korea, including members of the WPK Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces.

A rousing welcoming ceremony was held at the airport, but I will not go into details on the ceremony. Now General Secretary Jiang Zemin is heading toward the well-wishers and is waving at them in acknowledgement.

After the welcoming ceremony at the airport, Jiang Zemin, in the company of Kim Il-song, will board an automobile and proceed for 24 kilometers. After arriving at the downtown areas, they will change their automobile and take a convertible. Now I am looking backward from the reporters' van.

[Words indistinct] The weather today is rather cold and windy, but the spirit of the well-wishers is very high. They are lining both sides of the street through which the motorcade is passing. Some people are seen holding Chinese and Korean national flags and some are holding bouquets. There are more than 500,000 well-wishers to greet the general secretary.

Dressed in a heavy coat, General Secretary Jiang Zemin waves at the well-wishers on both sides of the streets to thank them for their hospitality. [Some slogans shouted in Korean are heard] Well-wishers can be seen standing on the balconies of all the tall buildings.

It has been more than one hour since the general secretary stepped down from the airplane, and the motorcade has now arrived in Kim Il-song Square located at the central part of Pyongyang. Here, tens of thousands of literary and art workers, some dressed in white skirts and some dressed in green skirts, are dancing jubilantly.

Comrade Jiang Zemin now steps down from the convertible and waves at the Korean people in acknowledgement. A female model worker now presents a bouquet of flowers to General Secretary Jiang to express the Korean workers' respect for the CPC leader. Comrades of [words indistinct] now present to General Secretary Jiang Zemin a [words indistinct] which symbolizes Korean-Chinese friendship.

As the motorcade passes the Chollima bronze statue, we can see that at its base there are many onlookers. At the Arch of Triumph Square, tens of thousands of lively and vibrant young people are now dancing the sunflower dance and [word indistinct] dance. A young friend now places a red scarf around Comrade Jiang Zemin's neck. A member of the Young Pioneers now delivers a speech in honor of General Secretary Jiang Zemin. [A boy is heard in the background speaking briefly in Mandarin]

[Words indistinct] the motorcade now comes to the vicinity of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Square. There are so many well-wishers here that I cannot see the last rows of them; however, order is good, and their spirits are high. In the face of such a spectacular [word indistinct] scene, I want to tell our listeners at home that Sino-Korean friendship will go on from generation to generation. [end recording]

This afternoon General Secretary Jiang Zemin and General Secretary Kim Il-song met for the first time at the Kumsushan Assembly Hall. Chinese and Korean leaders briefed each other on the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on issues of common concern.

Present at the meeting on the Chinese side were Li Ximin, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; Zhu Liang, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and others.

Present at the meeting on the Korean side were Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces; and others.

General Secretary Kim Il-song will host a grand banquet in honor of General Secretary Jiang Zemin and his entourage this evening.

Continue Talks 15 Mar

OW1503074090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0651 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang, March 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese and Korean party leaders Jiang Zemin and Kim Il-song continued their talks at the Pakhuawon Guest House here this morning.

During the talks, Kim, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party (KWP), briefed Jiang on the socialist construction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). Kim also told Jiang about the Korean people's ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the leadership of the KWP Central Committee.

The Korean leader said the party and the government will continue to strengthen economic construction. He

stressed that officials of his country should maintain close links with actual conditions and the people. He said great efforts will be made to strive for reaping a bumper harvest in agriculture this year while raising living standards of the people.

On bilateral relations, Kim said Korea-China friendship has stood various tests of history. "Comrade Jiang Zemin's current goodwill visit to the DPRK is a great support to the Korean people and will surely promote the further development of the friendly relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples," he said.

Referring to the situation on the Korean peninsula, Kim reiterated the stand and proposals of the Korean party and government for the realization of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The DPRK will, as always, continue to make unremitting efforts to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula, he said.

Jiang Zemin invited Kim to visit China again at the time convenient to him. Kim happily accepted the invitation.

Prior to the talks, Kim made a return call on the Chinese leader. While exchanging greetings, Kim recalled his visit to the southwest China city of Chengdu in the company of Deng Xiaoping in 1982.

With a broad smile, Jiang said, "Comrade Kim Il-song has visited more places in China than I."

"I'd like to see more places if I have an opportunity to visit China again," Kim said smiling, whose last trip to China took place in November 1989.

Jiang said Yangzhou in east China is also an ancient scenic spot, suggesting that Kim go to visit the city in his next trip to China.

Also attending the talks were high-ranking DPRK officials including Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, and Jiang's entourage including Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

This afternoon, DPRK Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and Premier Yong Hyong-muk are scheduled to call on Jiang Zemin at the guest house.

End Morning Talks

OW1403165490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1624 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin and Kim Il-song, Chinese and Korean party leaders today emerged smiling energetically from their talks on the two countries' domestic situation and international issues.

Sources said the talks proceeded in a "very cordial and friendly atmosphere."

During the 140-minute talks, Jiang briefed Kim on China's domestic political and economic situation and the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), which just ended two days ago. Kim will tell Jiang about Korea's domestic situation and its foreign policy at the second round of talks scheduled tomorrow.

In the talks the Chinese Communist Party general secretary, Jiang Zemin, said that China has made remarkable achievements in readjusting its economy and deepening reform. There has been a good beginning in building the spiritual civilization and an honest and clean government.

Describing the present situation in China as "good," Jiang said that the Chinese people are now enjoying political, economic and social stability. "Without such a stability, there will be no socialist construction and reform and open policy," he added.

The Chinese party leader said that China will continue to follow firmly the basic line of taking economic construction as the central task, adhering to the four cardinal principles (adherence to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship, to the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought) and to the policy of economic and political reform and opening to the outside world.

"We will continue the readjustment to secure a sustained, stable and coordinated development of our national economy," Jiang said, adding, "we are full of confidence in gradually solving the problems left over for years and problems newly cropped up, so as to achieve further political, economic and social stability and development."

Jiang said the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee emphasized again that the mass line of "coming from the masses and going to the masses and having faith in and relying on the masses" is the Chinese Communist Party's fundamental line. The session has called on the whole party to close ties between the party and the people and has made corresponding decisions. All this is of far-reaching significance to promoting the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

On China's foreign policy, the Chinese party leader said that China will continue to keep its independent foreign policy of peace, to oppose hegemonism and power politics, persist in developing friendly relations with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, uphold unity with other Third World countries while adhering to the policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

He stressed that China is willing to have contact, dialogue and exchanges with friendly parties of other countries on the basis of the four principles (the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and

mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs) guiding party-to-party relations.

On the Sino-Korean relations and the situation on the Korean peninsula, Jiang said that the Chinese Communist Party is pleased to see and satisfied with the present state of Sino-Korean friendly relations, adding, "the friendship between our two parties, two countries has enjoyed solid historical foundation and taken roots in the hearts of the two peoples."

He said China will, as always, strengthen and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties and two countries. China firmly supports the Korean party and the Korean people in their unremitting efforts in easing the tension on the Korean peninsula and in realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. China will also support many reasonable proposals and suggestions put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for years for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea.

Jiang said China supports Kim's new proposal early this year for national salvation that calls for removal of barriers between the North and South sides of Korea and for the realization of unrestrained contact and travel between the people of the two sides as well as a full-scale opening to each other.

Also attending the talks were Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, and other Korean high-ranking officials, and Jiang's entourage including Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

Prior to the talks, Jiang Zemin called on Kim Il-song. Kim extended warm welcome to Jiang. Jiang thanked Kim for his kind invitation, saying, "I am sincerely grateful to the Korean party, Government and people for their grand and warm welcome accorded me."

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

OW1403162190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1549 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (XINHUA)—The Korean Workers' Party (KWP) Central Committee General Secretary Kim Il-song said here today that the friendship between the peoples of Korea and China is "indeed a true and powerful and great friendship between revolutionary comrades who share life and death."

Kim said this at a banquet hosted for the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Jiang Zemin this evening, who had arrived here for a three-day goodwill visit. Addressing the banquet, Kim said Jiang's visit to Korea is his first tour abroad since he assumed the heavy responsibility of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He said, "I think this is the manifestation of an exceptional trust reposed in our party and our people by

the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people and their unusual friendship towards us, as well as a clear expression of the unshakable will of Comrade Jiang Zemin and the Chinese Communist Party to treasure and keep flowering the Korea-China friendship which we have established and developed with Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other veteran leaders of China." Kim said that the peoples of Korea and China threw in their lot with each other a long time ago, have shared life and death, weal and woe, in the fight against their common enemies, held dear the feelings of obligation as comrades in the revolution and strengthened their comradeship. The Korean leader said that this year will mark the 40th anniversary of the Chinese people's volunteers' participation in the Korean war. He said, the Chinese people, in spite of their own difficult situation immediately after their victory in the people's revolution, assisted the Korean people's struggle at the cost of blood by sending fine Chinese sons and daughters to the Korean front. "This served as the best example of proletarian internationalism, and clearly showed that the friendship between the peoples of Korea and China was indeed, a true, powerful and great friendship between revolutionary comrades who share life and death," Kim said.

He stressed the Korea-China friendship, sealed with blood in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggle, is based on the common aspirations and wishes of the peoples of the two countries and has withstood all trials in history. Kim said the current visit of Jiang Zemin to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) will serve as an important occasion to deepen the comradeship and intimate relations and expand and develop friendship between the parties and peoples of Korea and China on to a new, higher stage. On domestic situation, Kim Il-song said, "The Korean people today are working hard to build socialism and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the difficult situation in which their country is divided and they are directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists." "Our people," he said, "united closely behind the party, are pressing ahead with the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and are registering brilliant feats of labor in the struggle to fulfil the Third Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule."

Banquet Speeches Stress Relations

OW1403152890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1505 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, March 14 (XINHUA)—Kim said that the peoples of Korea and China threw in their lot with each other a long time ago, have shared life and death, weal and woe, in the fight against their common enemies, held dear the feelings of obligation as comrades in the revolution and strengthened their comradeship.

Kim said the current visit of Jiang Zemin to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) will serve as an important occasion to deepen the comradeship and

intimate relations and expand and develop friendship between the parties and peoples of Korea and China on to a new, higher stage.

Kim also spoke highly of the Chinese people's achievements in their economic construction and in attaining nationwide stability and unity.

In his speech, Jiang Zemin said that the friendship between China and the DPRK has stood severe test of history and is deeply rooted in the hearts of the two peoples.

Jiang, who arrived here for a three-day goodwill visit this morning, said leaders of the two parties and countries have exchanged visits, views and briefings frequently like relatives, contributing to the continued consolidation and development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.[passage omitted]

Jiang also spoke highly of the progress made by the Korean people. He said the Chinese people are heartily rejoiced at the achievements of the Korean people in their socialist construction and foreign affairs.

On China's foreign policy, Jiang said that no matter how the international situation changes China will keep to its independent foreign policy of peace. He said China will develop friendly relations and cooperation with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and uphold unity with other Third World countries.

Among 400 people attending the banquet were Jiang's entourage and high-ranking Korean party and government officials including Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee.

Jiang Zemin Banquet Speech

OW1403150490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1434 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said here today that the friendship between China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has stood a severe test of history and is deeply rooted in the hearts of the two peoples.

Jiang, who arrived here earlier today, made the remarks at a banquet this evening in his honor hosted by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party (KWP).

The Chinese party leader said in his speech, "revolutionaries of the two countries shed blood together in the years of revolutionary struggles of either country and also in their common struggle against foreign aggression. In the period of socialist construction our mutual support, trust and understanding have further strengthened this friendship."

For years, he said, frequent visits exchanged by leaders of the two countries have contributed to the continued consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation.

"My first trip abroad since I became general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee is made to the DPRK and I am overjoyed to have fulfilled my year-long wish," Jiang said, adding "the main purpose of my visit to your country is to call on comrade Kim Il-song and exchange views with him on issues of common interest and at the same time get acquainted with other DPRK leaders and increase mutual understanding and strengthen friendship between our two countries."

The Chinese party leader said the moment he and his entourage set foot on the Korean soil, they were immersed in the profound friendship of the Korean people for the Chinese people.

Jiang also spoke highly of the progress made by the Korean people, saying the Chinese people are heartily rejoiced at the achievements of the Korean people in their socialist construction and foreign affairs.

Jiang said that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have, as always, highly treasured the traditional Sino-Korean friendship. "It is a firm policy of our party and government to constantly consolidate and develop this friendship," he added.

He said "this conforms to the fundamental interests of our two parties and two peoples and is conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. It is our hope that the flower of Sino-Korean friendship, with the meticulous cultivation of the two peoples, will blossom all the more splendidly."

Jiang Urges U.S. Out of ROK

*OW1403161390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1557 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese party leader Jiang Zemin said here today China fully supports Korean leader Kim Il-song's proposal to remove barriers between the North and South parts of Korea.

Jiang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, made the remarks at a banquet hosted by Kim this evening.

In January this year Kim called for removal of barriers between the North and the South and for realization of unrestrained contact and travel between the people in all strata in the North and South and a full-scale opening to each other in the political, economic and cultural fields. The Korean leader also proposed that a North-South top-level consultative conference be held to seek a common way for national reunification and the conference be attended by the chief representatives of the authorities and the political parties from both sides.

Jiang Zemin said at the banquet that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people fully support Kim's "important proposal."

The Chinese party leader said that to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula, the United States should withdraw all its troops and military installations from South Korea and stop any action that may aggravate the tense situation on the Korean peninsula.

Jiang, who arrived here for a three-day goodwill visit this morning, said China stands for the holding of tripartite talks among the United States and the North and South parts of Korea to explore reasonable solution to the Korean issue, so as to create favorable conditions for the Korean people to solve the problem of peaceful reunification themselves.

"We are convinced that, with the tenacious efforts of the Korean people and the active support from the people all over the world," Jiang said, "the great cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will win final victory."

HSIN WAN PAO on Visit

*HK1503104690 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO
in Chinese 15 Mar 90 p 1*

["New Talk" column: "Jiang Zemin's Four Tasks During His Visit to Pyongyang"]

[Text] At a time when the Soviet Union is holding a Congress of People's Deputies at which the Constitution is being revised and the Soviet president will be elected, CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin is visiting Korea at the invitation of Workers Party of Korea General Secretary Kim Il-song. Apparently, this is not a coincidence.

This is Jiang Zemin's first trip abroad since he assumed his current post and is immediately after the conclusion of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC. This is an event that is drawing much attention.

A report from Pyongyang transmitted by ASSOCIATED PRESS says that Korean media have so far not mentioned which Korean leaders Jiang Zemin will hold discussions with during his visit.

As a matter of fact, there were indications during the banquet held in Jiang Zemin's honor the evening he arrived in Pyongyang. The main aims were to pay a visit to Kim Il-song, to exchange views on matters of mutual concern, to make friends with other Korean leaders, and to promote mutual understanding and friendship between China and Korea, he said.

"Paying a visit to Kim Il-song," listed in first place, unquestionably suggests a return visit for Kim Il-song's trip to Beijing last autumn. But it has been rumored around the world that Kim Il-song intends to retire at the age 78 on 15 April. Probably Jiang Zemin made these remarks out of this consideration.

Kim Il-song's trip to Beijing last year seemed to indicate his intention to "call on Deng Xiaoping," who personally met Kim Il-song at the railway station and held talks with him. Not long after Kim Il-song left Beijing, Deng Xiaoping announced his resignation from the post of Central Military Commission chairman and his decision to retire. Let us wait and see whether Kim Il-song will take a similar action after Jiang Zemin's visit.

Although the "exchange of views on matters of mutual concern" involves a wide range of subjects, it has much to do with the changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the international situation, and the situation in the Korean peninsula.

The two general secretaries held their first round of talks yesterday afternoon, during which Jiang Zemin first related the political and economic situation in China and the just-concluded Sixth Plenary Session and then talked about China's foreign policy, Sino-Korean relations, and the Korean Peninsula issue. At the second round of talks today, it should be Kim Il-song's turn to brief Jiang Zemin on the Korean situation. After briefing each other on their respective situations they will probably discuss in detail major problems of mutual interest. This will inevitably involve the Soviet shift to the multiparty system, U.S.-Soviet relations, Pyongyang-U.S. relations, Seoul's intention to approach China, and the reunification of the Korean peninsula. However, a communique, if any, is unlikely to deal with these issues in detail.

Viewed from the number of Koreans welcoming Jiang Zemin and attending the talks, "making friends with other Korean leaders" is settling into shape. Apart from Kim Il-song, among those present at the two rounds of talks were principal leaders including his son Kim Chong-il, who holds positions as WPK Standing Committee member and secretary. He is listed before other Standing Committee members including O Chin-u (People's Armed Forces minister), Yon Hyong-muk (premier), and Yi Chong-ok and Pak Song-chol (both vice presidents). The implication this carries has to be figured out.

World attention has naturally focused on how the two parties and the two countries will cope with the changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Therefore "promoting mutual understanding and friendship between China and Korea" will possibly lead to a consensus in this new situation. If there is a communique to be issued, it might focus on this.

After the conclusion of Jiang Zemin's visit, China and Korea will proceed with their own political agenda. First, China will convene the National People's Congress and then Li Peng will visit the Soviet Union, whereas Korea will hold the elections for members of the Supreme People's Assembly earlier than scheduled, and a personnel change will be announced when the ninth assembly opens.

DPRK Paper Praises Visit

OW15C3014690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1030 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (XINHUA)—"NODONG SINMUN," the organ of the Korean Workers' Party, carried an editorial today welcoming Chinese party chief Jiang Zemin's visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Jiang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, arrived here today for a three-day goodwill visit to DPRK. This is his first trip abroad since he took the current post in June last year.

The editorial said the Korean people warmly welcome the Chinese leader, whose visit shows that the friendly relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples will be further strengthened.

Recalling the cordial relations between the leaders of the two countries, the editorial said the talks between Jiang and DPRK President Kim Il-song, who is also general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, will display the might of the traditional Sino-Korean friendship.

It also praises the great achievements made by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Comparison—Jiang Leaves PRC

OW1403084490

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0637 GMT on 14 Mar carries a 378-character report on Chinese leader Jiang Zemin's departure from Beijing for DPRK on 14 Mar. This report has been compared with the XINHUA English item published in the 14 March China DAILY REPORT, page 3, and found to be identical, except for the following variations:

Page 3, column two, paragraph two, first sentence is deleted.

Page 3, column two, paragraph four, only sentence reads: Jiang's entourage included Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee; Zhu Liang, member of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Qi Huaiyuan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice foreign minister; and Zheng Qinghong, deputy director of the General Office of the party Central Committee; as well as Wen Yezhan, Chinese Ambassador to Korea (who is already in Korea). (adding name)

Page 3, column two, paragraph five, only sentence reads: Also present at the airport to see Jiang Zemin off were Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Secretariat and director of the General Office of the party Central Committee; Chen Xitong, member of the party Central

Committee state councillor and Beijing mayor; Liu Shuqing, director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the State Council; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Tian Zengpei, vice minister of foreign affairs. (adding names, rewording)

Commentary Calls for Halt of 'Team Spirit-90'

OW1403051990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 2 Mar 90

[Commentary by reporter Zhu Kechuan (2612 0344 1557): "Military Exercise That Counters the People's Wish Should Be Stopped"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (XINHUA)—According to a communique issued by the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army on 27 February, in view of the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise "Team Spirit-90," the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army has ordered the Korean People's Army, the Korean People's Garrison, and militia organizations, as well as Army officers and men engaged in economic construction, to begin a state of alert.

Starting in 1976, the "Team Spirit" military exercise has been held every spring. In 1976, 46,000 took part in the exercise, but the number of troops has gradually increased each year to about 200,000 for the past six years. This year, large numbers of troops, vessels, airplanes, and missiles will be sent from the continental United States and U.S. military bases in Japan and the Philippines for "Team Spirit-90," in which 180,000 U.S. and South Korean troops will participate. For two weeks beginning 14 March, all kinds of military exercises will be carried out comprehensively in South Korean territorial waters, ground, and airspace. In view of such a large-scale hostile military exercise, it is only natural that North Korea has taken the necessary preventive measures.

In order to end the separation of the Korean peninsula and to realize national reunification, the North and South Korean authorities have conducted dialogue through various channels in recent years. Encouraging progress has been made in some bilateral talks; however, the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise, which is hostile to the North, has undermined the relaxed atmosphere brought about by dialogue and has suspended the continuation of talks. From the second half of 1989, North and South Korea successively held talks between their Red Cross Societies, sports officials, and parliamentarians. They also held preparatory meetings for high-level political and military talks. Since the United States and South Korea announced "Team Spirit-90," North Korea has decided to once again temporarily suspend North-South dialogue.

Obviously the "Team Spirit" military exercise is harmful to the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and obstructs the independence and peaceful reunification of

Korea. Such a military exercise that counters the Korean people's wish should be stopped.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Sihanouk Leaves Thailand, Heads for Beijing

Leaves Bangkok

OW1403132290 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Bangkok, March 14 (XINHUA)—President of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk left here today for Beijing to visit his 85-year-old ailing mother-in-law Princess Pom Peang.

Sihanouk will stay for sometime in Beijing, where his mother-in-law is gravely ill.

Sihanouk returned to live in the liberated zones of the ANS [Sihanoukist National Army] in northern Cambodia on February 23 after spending 11 years abroad in the wake of Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in late 1978.

After settling down at a site named Sereipheap in northern Oddar Meanchey Province, Sihanouk had separate meetings there with Chinese Ambassador Li Shichun and U.S. Ambassador Daniel O'Donohue to Bangkok. He also received a team of Bangkok-based Japanese diplomats there.

Arrives in Beijing

OW1403154190 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—President of Cambodia, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and his wife arrived here tonight from the liberated areas of Cambodia via Bangkok for a working visit.

Greeting them at the airport were director of the office in charge of foreign affairs under the State Council, Liu Shuqing, and ambassadors of Cambodia and Thailand.

Cambodian Talks Bring 'New Hope'

Third Round of Talks

OW1403162390 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Paris, March 14 (XINHUA)—The third round of talks on Cambodia, which took place in Paris on Monday and Tuesday this week, achieved agreement on some principle issues, bringing new hope of a political solution to the problems of the troubled country.

Based on the first two rounds of talks, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council agreed that a general election should take place under

UN supervision, that all voters would enjoy equal rights, and all Cambodia's four parties should respect the results.

In addition, a supreme national commission, whose composition would be decided by the four parties, would be formed to represent state sovereignty during the transitional period.

The commission, organized by the UN Security Council and directly under the secretary-general, would assume necessary rights in Cambodia, including those for organizing a free and fair election.

The first round of talks on Cambodia, which took place in Paris in January this year, agreed that the United Nations should play an important role in a political resolution, and the second New York talks in February discussed the issue of maintaining peace and running an administration during a transition period.

However, differences over principle issues, which those taking part in the present talks have agreed to continue to discuss in New York next May, still exist.

The Chinese representative stressed that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops was a necessary precondition for a free and fair election.

It is claimed that about 60,000 Vietnamese troops disguised as Cambodian remain in Cambodia and that a further 19,000 have returned in the last three months.

The Chinese representative also said that the disbanding of the present Cambodian government was a second precondition. Its co-existence with a transitional UN institution would lead to chaos.

The forming of a coalition government, headed by Norodom Sihanouk, would be the most suitable solution.

It was also agreed at the Paris talks that the five UN Security Council members would hold direct talks with the four Cambodian parties when the time was considered ripe.

Meeting Summarized

OW1503121490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0759 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Paris, March 13 (XINHUA)—Vice foreign ministers and deputy secretary of state of the five permanent UN Security Council members reaffirmed that the Cambodian issue must be resolved by a comprehensive political settlement including both military and administrative aspects during the transitional period.

The diplomats from the United States, China, the Soviet Union, France and Britain made the statement in a summary published at the end of the third round of two-day discussions on the Cambodian issue Tuesday night, at which they reached agreement at the following three points.

First, free and fair elections should be conducted under the supervision of the United Nations. All Cambodian participants in the election, the summary says, should enjoy equal rights and the constituent assembly will, after approving a constitution, transform itself into a legislative assembly.

Secondly, the composition of a supreme national council should be decided by all Cambodian parties and could include "representatives of all shades of opinion" among the Cambodian people. The council will delegate to a UN transitional authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) all necessary powers including those to conduct free and fair elections. It is also eligible for Cambodia's seat at UN and its specialized agencies, and at other international bodies and conferences.

Thirdly, the UNTAC should exercise all powers necessary over Cambodian territory. Its establishment will be placed under the direct responsibility of the UN Secretary General.

The summary says representatives from the five member nations agreed to meet, if possible, before the middle of May in New York to continue their talks for a comprehensive settlement, including the military and peace-keeping aspects and the question of existing structures and regimes.

The five also expressed the hope to consult in Paris with the representatives of the Cambodian parties whenever conditions are ripe.

Memorial Held for Journalist Quintin Yuyitung

OW1303211890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1658 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Manila, March 13 (XINHUA)—More than 100 representatives of the Filipino-Chinese community here held a memorial meeting tonight for respected Chinese journalist Quintin Yuyitung.

Quintin, publisher of the Chinese-language "COMMERCIAL NEWS" in Manila and council member of the "CHINA NEWS AGENCY," died of cerebral hemorrhage on March 7 in San Francisco, U.S.A., at the age of 74. His remains were brought here on March 11.

Floral wreaths from the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of China, the Chinese Embassy in Manila, Overseas Chinese Affairs Departments of Fujian Province and Xiamen City, east China, as well as from prominent figures in the political and journalistic circles and in the Filipino-Chinese community here were placed in the mourning hall, where the remains of late Quintin was lying in state.

Speaking at the memorial meeting, Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Wang Yingfan praised late Mr. Quintin as making tremendous contributions to the

cause of justice and progress, to the promotion of journalism, and to the furtherance of the cultural exchange and friendship between the Chinese and Philippine peoples.

Other speakers at the memorial meeting recalled the stirring deeds of the late respected journalist in taking an active part in the anti-Japanese movement during the Second World War and in reporting the truth and upholding justice when he was the publisher of the "COMMERCIAL NEWS".

Rizal Yuyitung, editor-in-chief of the "COMMERCIAL NEWS" and younger brother of late Quintin, spoke in reply and vowed to carry forward the cause left unfinished by the deceased and continue to publish the newspaper to serve the Filipino-Chinese community and the Sino-Philippine friendship.

Yesterday evening, noted political leaders and journalists here also gathered at a memorial meeting for Quintin. Senate President Jovito Salonga and responsible members of the National Press Club, the Manila Overseas Press Club and leading newspapers here delivered memorial speeches.

Joker Arroyo, former presidential executive secretary and once lawyer of Quintin, recalled that in 1970, the "COMMERCIAL NEWS" reported what was happening in China. Marcos went so far as to deport Quintin and his brother Rizal to Taiwan where they refused to yield to pressure and were therefore imprisoned for more than two years. The persecution of the Yuyitungs was condemned by journalists around the world. Publication of the "COMMERCIAL NEWS" was resumed after the fall of Marcos in 1986.

The remains of Quintin will be buried here tomorrow.

Wu Xueqian Meets Thai Government Delegation

*OW1503013390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1124 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian met Kon Thappharangsi, minister to the Office of Prime Minister and chairman of the Board of Directors of Tourism Authority of Thailand, and his party here this afternoon.

Early today, Liu Yi, director of China's National Tourism Administration, and Kon Thappharangsi signed a memorandum of talks on tourism cooperation between the National Tourism Administration of the People's Republic of China and the Tourism Authority of Thailand.

Arrived in Beijing on March 13, the Thai guests are here to visit China at the invitation of the National Tourism Administration.

Beijing Mayor Meets Papua New Guinean Visitors

*OW1403062490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1320 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—Beijing mayor, Chen Xitong, met with Mrs. Josephine M. Abaijah, chairperson of the National District Interim Commission of Papua New Guinea, and her party here today.

Abaijah said she was deeply impressed with the projects of the Asian Games she visited here. She also expressed thanks to China for its support to the development of sports in her country.

Near East & South Asia

Qian Qichen Visit to Qatar, Bahrain, India

Leaves for Visit

*OW1303081290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0735 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to Qatar, Bahrain and India.

Seeing Qian off at the airport were Tian Zengpei, vice-foreign minister, and diplomat envoys from the three countries.

Arrives in Qatar

*OW1403222390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1231 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Doha, March 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Qatar.

Qian was accorded a warm welcome at the Doha airport by his Qatari counterpart 'Abdallah Bin-Khalifah al-'Atiya, other Qatari officials and the Chinese ambassador to Qatar.

In a statement upon arrival, the Chinese foreign minister said that Sino-Qatari ties of friendship and cooperation have developed satisfactorily since diplomatic relations between the two countries were established in July 1988.

The constant development of these ties emanates from mutual interests and wishes of the people of the two countries, he added.

He expressed full confidence that his visit to Qatar will fulfil the common desire of China and Qatar to enhance mutual understanding and friendly ties between them.

During his stay here, the Chinese foreign minister is expected to meet with Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad al Thani and Crown Prince Shaykh Hamad Bin Khalifa al Thani.

He will also hold official talks with the Qatari minister of foreign affairs on bilateral ties, recent developments in the Middle East, new international changes and issues of mutual interest.

Qian's visit is the first by a Chinese official of such a level since the establishment of their diplomatic relations.

Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian Meets Saudi Journalist
OW1503014890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1125 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met Othman al-Omeir, editor-in-chief of the "ASHARQ AL-AWSAT" of Saudi Arabia, here this afternoon. [Saudi names as received]

West Europe

Dissident Ship Viewed as Subverting Government
HK1003091390 Hong Kong AFP in English
0838 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (AFP)—China scowled Saturday at a celebrity launch of a dissident radio ship in France, saying it opposed anyone who helps the Federation for Democracy in China (FDC).

"The so-called FDC is an organization engaging in activities aimed at subverting the government of the People's Republic of China," a foreign ministry spokesman said.

"We are opposed to the provision of support to its activities by any country, organization or individual," he said.

The Paris-based FDC, the French magazine ACTUEL and 18 other foreign media are behind the "Goddess of Democracy," a 1,200-tonne former British oceanographic vessel that is to beam dissident radio programs to China from international waters beginning in late April.

It was launched Friday from the French port of La Rochelle, with singer Yves Montand, film director Costa Gravas, philosopher Andre Glucksmann and representatives of the Dalai Lama on hand.

Also present were Wuer Kaixi, Wan Runnan and Chen Tong, three dissidents now living in exile who played major roles in prodemocracy protests in Beijing's Tiananmen Square last year.

China made a last-ditch attempt to block the ship's launching last weekend when it summoned the French Ambassador to Beijing Charles Malo to the foreign ministry for a representation.

The Goddess of Democracy, equipped with two radio studios plus television facilities, is expected to broadcast news and music 24 hours a day on a medium-wave (AM-band) frequency.

Besides the FDC and ACTUEL, the radio project—formally known as "A Ship for China"—is expected to last until June and cost some 1.4 million dollars, organizers told a press conference Friday.

They said 877,000 dollars had already been received from the media organizations taking part in the project, as well as from sympathetic Chinese in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan.

French Delegation Departs for 'Friendly Visit'
OW1503043490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0150 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Paris, March 14 (XINHUA)—A French delegation led by Jean Lecanuet, president of parliament of Seine Maritime Province, left here today for a friendly visit to China.

The delegation of Upper Normandy District and Rouen City will consult with the related provinces of China on establishing "friendship" cities and provinces between Rouen and Ningbo, Upper Normandy and Zhejiang. Both sides will also discuss the probability of cooperation on industry, agriculture, harbour transportation, and technical training.

Joint Center With Netherlands Trains Surveyors
OW1203085590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0812 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Wuhan, March 12 (XINHUA)—The first group of graduates from the Education Center for Urban-Rural Survey Planning and Management have been assigned to units through out China.

Opened in 1988, the center was set up by the Wuhan University of Mapping Sciences and Technology and the International Institute of Aerospace Surveys and Earth Sciences (ITC) of the Netherlands.

The center trains professionals in urban and rural planning and surveying, urban township management, the utilization of land, management of land registration, environmental monitoring, and data collection and disposal.

The teachers are both Chinese and Dutch.

Since its opening in 1988 students and teachers at the institute have done research on aerial photography and town planning.

Ambassador Presents Credentials to Italian President*OW1303212290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1534 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[Text] Rome, March 13 (XINHUA)—China's new ambassador to Italy, Li Baocheng, today presented his credentials to President Francesco Cossiga.

The president expressed his willingness to push forward Sino-Italian and European Economic Community relations.

Stand at Brussels International Book Fair*OW1003081890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0741 GMT 10 Mar 90*

[Text] Brussels, March 9 (XINHUA)—The 22nd Brussels International Book Fair opened here this afternoon with the participation of more than 2,500 publishing houses from 20 countries, including China.

The fair, initiated in 1969, is one of the major book fairs in Europe.

This year's fair is jointly sponsored by several publishing houses in Belgium. Its showroom covers 15,000 square meters.

There are more than 1,100 kinds of books on the Chinese stand jointly run by China's International Book Store and Belgium's Great Wall Publishing House. They introduce Chinese culture, arts, politics, economy, society, tourism and folk arts and crafts.

The fair will close on March 18.

East Europe**Democratic Federation Joins East European Groups***HK1503030590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 15 Mar 90 p 7*

[By Lo Dic]

[Text] The Federation for a Democratic China has joined prodemocracy groups in Eastern Europe to found an international body promoting human rights.

The federation, a group of mainland dissidents, made contact with the East European groups by sponsoring the East Berlin International Conference which is to be held on April 21-23.

Mr Li Bo, a spokesman for the West German branch of the Paris-based federation said yesterday: "The International Forum for Democracy and Human Rights (Interforum) is aimed at promoting long term co-operation between the pro-democracy forces of the existing socialist countries."

Mr Li said the suggestion of establishing Interforum was a joint decision by the federation; East German opposition groups New Forum, Democracy Now, and Initiative for Peace and Human Rights; Solidarity in Poland; Civic Forum of Czechoslovakia; and the Democratic Forum of Hungary.

The federation and New Forum are the driving force behind the East Berlin conference, with the other two East German groups acting as co-organisers.

A joint invitation letter signed by Mr Yan Jiaqi, chairman of the federation, and Mr Jens Reich, co-founder of the New Forum, says the conference would discuss ways that socialist countries could become "democratic and humanistic states".

They said successful solutions to the political, economic and social problems in Eastern Europe are crucial to the stability and prosperity of those countries.

The conference will focus on the "democratic socialist" tradition, a departure from the first programme set out by the federation.

The original outline was more closely concerned "the direction of political democratisation, and market-oriented reform".

The alterations to the programme came after the federation agreed to New Forum jointly sponsoring the conference.

Mr Li said: "None of these groups intend to return a planned economy but their ideas on the market economy are varied."

Mr Cao Wuqi, a spokesman at the federation's headquarters in Paris said that the programme would not restrict discussion on "democratisation" and "market-oriented reform".

Mr Cao said: "Even the communist parties or the ultra-right forces are welcome if they want to attend the conference."

He said the federation had already sent an invitation letter to the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movements in China, inviting it to send representatives to attend the conference.

The Alliance said yesterday it had not yet received the letter.

The conference programme covers such topics as: Can the Third Way really settle the conflict between the magic triangle: efficiency, social justice and ecology and, the media in transition—big brother versus big money?"

Hungarian Premier Meets Agriculture Minister

OW1503083890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0635 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Budapest, March 14 (XINHUA)—Hungarian Premier Miklos Nemeth and Chinese Agriculture Minister He Kang agreed here Tuesday to promote the friendly relations between the two countries.

The two men stressed that the Sino-Hungarian relations should be expanded on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence despite changes in situation.

He Kang arrived in Budapest Monday to attend the fifth session of the Sino-Hungarian Committee of Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The session opened Tuesday morning.

Later Tuesday, Nemeth met with He Kang with Hungarian Deputy Premier Peter Medgyessy present on the occasion.

Latin America & Caribbean

Special Envoy Attends Chilean Inauguration

Arrives in Chile

OW1003072990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0234 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Santiago, March 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese special government envoy Lin Zongtang arrived Friday afternoon to attend Sunday's inaugural ceremonies for new Chilean President Patricio Aylwin.

Lin, who is China's minister of aerospace industry, attended an inaugural ceremony in Uruguay on March 1 and also visited Argentina before arriving in Santiago.

He is expected to meet with Chile's future minister of economy, Carlos Ominami, and Air Force Commander in Chief Fernando Matthei as well as with representatives of Chinese living in Chile.

Meets New President

OW1403200590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1841 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Santiago, March 14 (XINHUA)—Chile's newly-instated president, Patricio Aylwin, Tuesday expressed the hope that bilateral relations between Chile and China are growing now and that democracy has been restored in his country.

Aylwin made these remarks during his meeting with the special envoy of the Chinese Government, Lin Zongtang, minister of the aerospace industry, at the Presidential Palace.

Chile and China have greatly boosted their bilateral relations over the past few years, Aylwin said, adding that he hoped bilateral cooperation in vast areas will be strengthened in the future.

Lin Zongtang congratulated Aylwin on behalf of China's President Yang Shangkun and Prime Minister Li Peng, and delivered to him a letter from Yang, which invites Aylwin to visit China whenever convenient.

Aylwin, who visited China in 1987 as the leader of Chile's Christian Democratic Party, said that he would be happy to be the first Chilean president to visit the Asian country.

The Chinese special envoy arrived in Santiago last Friday to attend Aylwin's swearing in ceremony, and was scheduled to leave Chile early Wednesday on his way to Brazil, where he will attend the transition of the Brazilian Government.

During his stay in Chile, Lin has met respectively with Chile's new interior and economy ministers, Enrique Krauss and Carlos Ominami. Lin also has met with Air Force Commanding Officer General Fernando Matthei.

Representative Arrives for Brazilian Inauguration

OW1503043690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0202 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Brasilia, March 14 (XINHUA)—A special representative of the Chinese Government, Lin Zongtang, arrived today to attend Thursday's inauguration of Brazilian President-elect Fernando Collor de Mello.

Before traveling to Brasilia, Lin, who is China's astronautics minister, had attended the inauguration ceremonies of new Uruguayan President Alberto Lacalle in Montevideo, and of Chilean President Patricio Aylwin Azocar in Santiago.

Cuban Politburo Member Meets Delegation

OW1003073890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0217 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Havana, March 9 (XINHUA)—Cuban Politburo member and president of the Cuban Women Federation (FMC) Vilma Espin had a meeting yesterday with a Chinese women's delegation.

China's ambassador to Cuba, Tang Yonggui, and the FMC's new secretary general, Yolanda Ferrer, were also present.

The Chinese delegation headed by Kang Ling, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, was attending the fifth congress of the FMC which ended on Wednesday night.

The delegation left today for a visit to Ecuador.

Political & Social**NPC Standing Committee 13th Session Concludes**

*OW1503085890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0429 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—The Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] ended its 13th session in the Great Hall of the People on the morning of 15 March. The meeting voted on the relevant motions examined and discussed during the session.

Chairman Wan Li presided over the meeting.

A total of 114 members attended today's meeting.

The meeting voted and approved in principle the work report of the NPC Standing Committee and authorized the secretary general to take charge of its revision according to the proposals put forward by members in the future. The revised work report will then be submitted to the Third Session of the Seventh NPC for consideration after examination and approval by a chairmanship meeting. Peng Chong, vice chairman and concurrently secretary general, will deliver the work report of the Standing Committee at the Third Session of the Seventh NPC in accordance with the suggestion made by the chairmanship meeting.

The meeting passed a resolution to submit the draft agenda for the Third Session of the Seventh NPC to the preparatory meeting of the Third Session of the Seventh NPC for consideration. It also passed a resolution to submit the draft namelist of the Presidium and the secretary general of the Third Session of the Seventh NPC to the same preparatory meeting.

The meeting approved the report by the Credentials Committee on examination of the credentials of the deputies elected through by-elections.

It was reported that Hu Jiwei had already been recalled from his position as a deputy to the Seventh NPC by the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress on account of his support for and participation in the turmoil and because of his activities that went beyond his authority. Following the recall of Hu Jiwei from his position as an NPC deputy by the original unit that elected him, in a related move he is to be dismissed from his other positions as a member of the NPC Standing Committee and as a vice chairman of the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the NPC in accordance with the relevant stipulation in the rules of procedure for the NPC.

The meeting decided on the namelist of the personnel who will be present at the Third Session of the Seventh NPC. The namelist includes the personnel that constitute the State Council, the members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], deputy secretaries general of the NPC Standing Committee, the vice chairmen of the Legislative Affairs

Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, the vice presidents of the Supreme People's Court, the deputy procurators general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the principal responsible persons of the Organs Directly under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the deputy secretaries general of the State Council, responsible persons of departments concerned, the deputy secretaries general of the CPPCC National Committee, and the principal responsible persons of the relevant departments of the People's Liberation Army, and the Chinese People's Armed Police Force.

The meeting also passed a resolution to grant permission to Wu Juetian's request to resign from his position as a member of the NPC Standing Committee for health reasons. In view of the fact that Yu Wen had already been transferred to work in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the meeting adopted a resolution to dismiss Yu Wen from his position as a vice chairman of the Nationalities Committee of the NPC at his own request.

The members also earnestly studied and discussed the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee during the session.

Vice Chairmen Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Hanbin attended the meeting.

Li Tieying, state councillor; Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Liu Fuzhi, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, were present at the meeting as observers.

Personnel Changes Denied

*HK1503083990 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service
in Chinese 0752 GMT 15 Mar 90*

["Zhou Nan Says There Will Be No Major Personnel Changes at Incoming NPC Session"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—Zhou Nan, director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong Branch, returned to Hong Kong from Beijing this afternoon. He told reporters at the airport that the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee which just concluded was successful. The session profoundly discussed the question of further strengthening relations between the party and the masses and adopted a decision. I believe that the implementation of this decision will further consolidate the political situation of stability and unity in the motherland and promote healthy development of other undertakings including improvement, rectification, and deepened reform.

Zhou said that the upcoming Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress will mainly examine

Premier Li Peng's "Government Work Report" and examine and promulgate the "Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC," a document of great significance to all Hong Kong people.

When a reporter asked whether there will be any personnel changes at the NPC session, Zhou replied that the Sixth Plenum did not discuss anything concerning personnel reshuffle. So far as I know, no motions involving major personnel changes have been proposed for the upcoming NPC session. Some Hong Kong newspapers and foreign dispatches have spread rumors recently, saying that there will be some major personnel changes at the upcoming NPC session. These reports are groundless.

Announcement on Hu Jiwei Firing

OW1503091990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0645 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—Announcement of the Seventh National People's Congress Standing Committee on removing Hu Jiwei from the office of member of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee and the office of vice chairman of the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the Seventh NPC.

This is to announce that the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress has approved a decision dismissing Hu Jiwei from the office of deputy to the Seventh NPC. In accordance with Article 40 of the "Procedural Regulations of the National People's Congress," which states that "when the office of an NPC member who is a member of the NPC Standing Committee and a member of an NPC special committee has been dismissed by the original electoral unit, his offices as member of the NPC Standing Committee and member of the special committee should also be dismissed accordingly, and the dismissal shall be announced by the Presidium or by the NPC Standing Committee," Hu Jiwei has been dismissed from the office of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee and the office of vice chairman of the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the Seventh NPC.

[Signed] The Seventh NPC Standing Committee
[Dated] 15 March 1990

Further on Hu Dismissal

HK1503091890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0907 GMT 15 Mar 90

["NPC Standing Committee Member Hu Jiwei Removed"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—Hu Jiwei, a member of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) was removed from his position today for his involvement in last year's political disturbances in Beijing.

At the close of the NPC Standing Committee's 13th Meeting, Hu also was dismissed from his post as vice-chairman of the NPC's Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee.

The move was made in view of an earlier decision by the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress to remove Hu from his post as NPC deputy. He was elected a deputy to the National People's Congress by Sichuan Province a few years ago.

According to NPC sources, Hu, a former head of party organ PEOPLE'S DAILY, supported and participated in the political disturbances which occurred in Beijing last spring and summer and encroached on others' rights.

Today's meeting, presided over by NPC Standing Committee Chairman Wan Li, also approved in principle the NPC Standing Committee's Work Report, which will be submitted to the coming 3rd NPC session to be held next Tuesday.

Wu Juetian's request to quit the NPC Standing Committee for reasons of poor health was also accepted.

Dissention Cited in Removal

HK1503030190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 15 Mar 90 p 7

[By Tammy Tam]

[Text] A member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has been sacked for his involvement in last spring's "political turmoil".

Mr Hu Jiwei initiated a petition last May calling for an emergency meeting of the NPC to discuss the imposition of martial law.

Mr Hu, a former director of the official PEOPLE'S DAILY, newspaper was fired as a deputy of the Sichuan delegation to the NPC by the province's people's congress.

Mr Hu is a native of Sichuan.

He was automatically stripped of his membership of the NPC's Standing Committee. A communique issued by the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress said that Mr Hu was dismissed because of his involvement in last year's "political turmoil," in which he "violated article 76 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China".

Article 76 stipulates that NPC delegates' behaviour should be exemplary in regard to the constitution and the law.

Mr Hu, who returned to Beijing yesterday after a trip to Guangzhou and Hainan, said he was totally unaware of his dismissal.

"I had no idea of the decision of the Sichuan People's Congress. And I don't know on what grounds they made the decision."

When Mr Hu was told that he was accused of violating article 76 of the Constitution, he said the congress should show evidences to prove the allegation.

"I don't know what kind of truths or facts they have to support their decision," he said.

"According to NPC regulations concerned I should be informed about the dismissal before they made the announcement."

Mr Hu started a signature campaign soon after martial law was imposed in Beijing last May, urging the NPC to work out better ways to handle the situation.

"We should hold a special session of the NPC immediately to discuss the current situation and a proper solution to the confrontation between students and the government," Mr Hu said at the time.

"The NPC has the right to discuss the performance of the premier who is appointed by it.

"We insisted that the government should have dialogue with the students instead of suppressing them," Mr Hu said, criticising Premier Li Peng for imposing martial law in the capital.

Mr Hu was attacked for supporting the "counterrevolution" but insisted that he had acted in accordance with the constitution which grants such a right to a member of the NPC Standing Committee.

A standing committee meeting last July set up a special team to investigate the signature campaign, but no report has so far been released.

"The team has not reached any conclusion on the matter," said Mr Hu.

Meanwhile, another outspoken member of the NPC Standing Committee, Mr Huang Shunxing who also signed last May's petition, said yesterday that Mr Hu "was right and history will prove he was right".

Mr Huang, who moved to the mainland several years ago from Taiwan, is with the Taiwan delegation of the NPC but has asked for leave from the coming NPC session because of poor health.

He said he did not regret that he had signed the petition. "I don't think the Taiwan NPC delegation would be so silly to fire me because of this."

In another development, more than 100 members of the NPC Standing Committee are seeking to strengthen the NPC's law-making and supervisory functions.

Some members said the NPC should set up legal bodies to supervise the handling of important state affairs.

Yu Wen Dismissed From Post

OW1503120990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0920 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—Namelist of people dismissed by the National People's Congress Standing Committee

Adopted at the 13th Session of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee on 15 March 1990

Yu Wen has been dismissed from the office of vice chairman of the Nationalities Committee of the Seventh NPC.

Wu Juetian Resigns Position

OW1503092690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0717 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—Decision of the National People's Congress Standing Committee on accepting Wu Juetian's resignation from the office of member of the NPC Standing Committee

(Adopted on 15 March 1990)

The 13th Session of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee has decided to accept Wu Juetian's request to resign from the office of member of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee because of health reasons. The decision will be referred to the Third Session of the Seventh NPC for reaffirmation.

'Announcement' on Deputies

OW1503084290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0644 GMT 15 Mar 90

["Announcement of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC)"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—This is to announce that the number of deputies to the Seventh NPC should be 2,978. The number of deputies was 2,952 when the Seventh NPC Standing Committee began its 12th session, and so 26 new deputies should be elected.

Since the 12th Session of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee was held, one NPC deputy—Fu Lan (female) from Beijing—died; two deputies—Sichuan's Hu Jiwei and Yunnan's An Defu (Yi nationality)—were dismissed by the relevant electoral units; and two others—Wei Jiaguo (Zhuang nationality) from the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region) and Lu Yizhong from Taiwan—resigned from their offices as NPC deputies.

Relevant electoral units have elected six new deputies: Liu Jinfeng of Tianjin; Liu Deyun of Hebei; Wei Yuling of Heilongjiang; Liang Beiqian of Yunnan; Yang Jirong of Shaanxi; and He Li of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The NPC Standing Committee concurred with the Credentials Committee's report on examining the

credentials of the new deputies and approved the credentials of the six aforementioned deputies to the Seventh NPC.

The Seventh NPC now has a total of 2,953 deputies. The remaining 25 vacancies are expected to be made up by deputies elected by relevant electoral units.

[Signed] Standing Committee of the Seventh NPC
[Dated] 15 March 1990

NPC Session To Emphasize Economic Stability

HK1403134490 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 5 Mar 90 p 2

["Political Talk" by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768):
"Stabilizing the Economy, Slightly Relaxing Money Supply"]

[Text] In March, the focus of attention in China's situation is beginning to shift to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) to be held later this month. Sources from a plenary meeting held by the State Council several days ago revealed that a "government work report" to be submitted to the upcoming NPC session was being drawn up. All State Council departments are discussing the report and making suggestions for revision.

A point that has been most strongly emphasized by Chinese leaders recently is that "stability must overwhelm everything else." People in all fields and departments take as a target of primary importance the maintaining of stability. For this reason the guidelines for this "work report" are characterized by adhering to "one central task, two basic points," implementing the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and mobilizing the entire people to develop China's political and economic situation and continuously push forward the country's socialist modernization.

Apart from stability and development, what is stressed here is the continuous development of socialism and reform and opening up to the world.

Stress is laid on stability because there are unstable factors in society, including the political and economic fields. Politically, this involves the remaining impact of the Beijing incident. A recent article by Jiang Zemin in the magazine QIUSHI pointed out: "Some people who obstinately stick to bourgeois liberalization are waiting for an opportunity to act, and some have not stopped their activities." What activities are these? There are no indications. At the ongoing Beijing Municipal People's Congress, Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong pointed out in his work report that the capital city's political stability must be resolutely safeguarded; he also proposed five measures for this purpose.

What receives more attention is economic stability, which is the basis of political and social stability. At the

State Council plenary meeting, Li Guixian, president of the People's Bank of China, reported on the present monetary situation and the measures to be taken; Minister of Labor Ruan Chongwu reported on work suspension and job-waiting in some enterprises as well as proposals on solving these problems; and Ye Qing, director of the State Council's Production Commission, reported on the present situation in industrial production and communications as well as proposals on stimulating production. All these reflect two prominent problems in the economic field: The market is weak and funds are short.

A large number of workers do not have work to do and are waiting for job assignments. This is a worrisome problem. At a meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Beijing, some deputies said that some of those workers had been instructed to do a job collectively, and others had been assigned to study or asked to stay at home. In the latter case, the workers will have their basic wages deducted and their bonuses nullified. This constitutes a latent social contradiction. Reports say that some enterprises in Guangzhou have required their job seeking workers to come to work, although work is not available, to prevent contradictions from spreading to society and affecting stability. They have really given much thought to this matter.

China has made prominent achievements in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order for the past year. Social demand has been put under control, the contradiction between supply and demand has been alleviated, and the inflation rate has dropped. Raddey, a China problem expert at Washington University, said: "If there has been a change in (China's) economic prospects since last June, I would rather say they have changed for the better."

It is undeniable that difficult problems have arisen in China's economy. Economic retrenchment has led to unsmooth circulation, made enterprises operate under capacity, added to the pressure on employment, and caused production to drop to an excessively low level not to be overlooked.

Overanxiety for quick results and large-scale fluctuations have long existed in China's economic development. Large-scale boosting (economic overheating) is, of course, incorrect, and there is also something wrong with a large-scale reduction (excessive retrenchment). Li Peng pointed out at the State Council meeting that some measures, including increasing liquid funds, should be taken to alleviate new contradictions. In the meantime, an authoritative person from the People's Bank of China has revealed that the state has decided to appropriately relax control over money injections in the first half of this year. Probably this is the basis on which Li Peng proposed increasing production in the industrial and communications fields in March and changing their low growth rate in the first half of this year. It is believed that

production statistics will be announced before the convening of the NPC. Hopefully, there will be good news on the rational recovery of production rates.

Unrest Reported To Continue To Plague Lhasa

Report Termed 'Totally Groundless'

OW1403170790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1641 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Lhasa, March 14 (XINHUA)—Deputy Mayor of Lhasa Zhaxi Toinzhub told XINHUA today that a recent AFP report quoting "Dalai office" that a so-called independence demonstration took place in this capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region March 9 was "totally groundless".

He said that there was no demonstration at all in Lhasa on March 9. In fact, no demonstrations have occurred anywhere in Tibet this year, he added.

The Tibetan people recently celebrated their traditional New Year's Day and Moinlam Qenmo, a grand Tibetan religious festival, in a harmonious and peaceful manner, he noted.

He told reporters that there is complete freedom of travel to Lhasa for Tibetans from both outside and inside the region, and Tibetan religious believers from Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan have come to Lhasa for their annual pilgrimages at this time of year as usual.

An official from the Lhasa Public Security Bureau said, "Since the Tibetan New Year (starting from February 26), Lhasa has maintained a situation of law and order, and many local people said the Tibetan New Year was the best they have spent since 1987. No demonstrations have occurred, and the AFP report, which alleged that many demonstrators were arrested, was fabricated with ulterior motives."

Zhou Jingcheng, head of the regional tourism bureau, told the reporters that Tibet has received 228 foreign tourists and mountaineers in 33 groups since the beginning of this year. Currently 61 foreign tourists and mountaineers in five groups are in Tibet. They are from the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Federal Germany, Singapore and other countries.

With the approval of the regional people's government, Tibet will receive 300 foreign tourists in 19 groups between late March and early April, Zhou said.

Interviewed in the Lhasa Holiday Inn today, a Singaporean tourist, Chen Linna, said that this was her second trip to Lhasa.

She said that she had been in downtown Lhasa every day for sightseeing or shopping ever since she arrived February 27.

Nuns Stage Weekend Protest

HK1503015590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 15 Mar 90 p 10

[Text] Unrest continues to plague Lhasa, which has been under martial law for more than a year.

A group of nuns staged a protest at the weekend, sources claimed. They waved a Tibetan flag on the roof of the Jokhang Temple and were believed to have been arrested.

Another report said a number of men shouted slogans in Jokhang Square in support of the nuns.

Troops and armour continued to ring the city, with soldiers on roof tops around the Barkor, the market place.

Separatism Remains Strong in Tibet, Xinjiang

HK1503045090 Hong Kong AFP in English
0430 GMT 15 Mar 90

["China Increasingly Alarmed by Separatism"—AFP headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (AFP)—China is upping the stakes in its fight to quell separatism in the strategic minority regions of Tibet and Xinjiang, admitting with alarm that the threat is still very much alive.

Since early March, both regional governments have warned that "splittists" in their midst are still campaigning to break away from the motherland and will "not resign themselves to defeat."

They have also cited meddling in the two nominally autonomous regions—brought into China's fold by "liberation" troops after the communist victory in 1949—by "foreign reactionary forces," always unidentified.

"They act in collusion with each other and continuously try new tricks and try to provoke new disturbances," the government in the Tibetan capital Lhasa said in a March 1 statement carried by the Tibet Daily.

Local authorities have warned that anyone who attempts to subvert socialism or divide China will be "severely punished."

Foreign reporters are barred from entering either Tibet, where Lhasa has been under martial law since independence riots a year ago, or northwestern Xinjiang, where there is a long tradition of resistance against central authority and Moslems form a majority of the 15 million people.

Western tourists passing through Beijing who recently travelled to both regions report however that anti-Chinese sentiment is alive and kicking.

But so too is the presence of troops. Martial law forces have been in Lhasa since last March following three days

of bloody separatist rioting that left up to sixty dead according to foreign witnesses.

Pro-independence pamphlets have recently been seen in Lhasa to mark the approach of the anniversary of last year's unrest and the March 10, 1959 failed uprising against Chinese rule, a visitor said.

But China's official press denied as "totally groundless" a report by the New Delhi office of the Dalai Lama, Tibet's spiritual leader who fled into exile in 1959, that up to 5,000 Tibetans demonstrated in Lhasa on March 9 to demand independence.

Lhasa's deputy mayor Zhaxi Toinzhub was quoted by the official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY as saying that reports of "so-called independence" demonstrations were "totally groundless."

Soldiers have also recently been reinforced along Xinjiang's border with largely Moslem Pakistan, and the Soviet Central Asian republics where Moslem unrest has flared this year, informed sources said.

Foreign travellers have reported Moslem tracts being handed out in the region, which with its six million Uygurs of Turkic descent, and ethnic Uzbeks, Kazakhs, and Tajiks, is a potential hotspot for Moslem fundamentalism.

Last May, Moslems protested here and in Xinjiang to demand punishment of the author of a book alleging strange sexual practices by pilgrims to the Islamic holy city of Mecca.

The chairman of the Xinjiang government, Tomur Dawamat, called earlier this month for a crackdown on separatist "scum" which he said had carried out sabotage with foreign backing "under the cloak of religion."

"All illegal religious activity should be stopped," he said, warning that it was "not allowed to restore religious privilege and exploitation which have already been wiped out," a clear reference to the revival of Islamic fundamentalism.

China repressed religious practice by Buddhists in Tibet and Moslems in Xinjiang after the communist victory, closing or destroying places of worship and confiscating religious property.

In the early 1980s, with the adoption of a softer line in Beijing after the Cultural Revolution—when Red Guards roamed the countryside ransacking temples—greater religious freedom was gradually introduced into Tibet and Xinjiang.

But continued large-scale immigration by China's dominant Han race to both regions has provoked strong anti-Han feelings, and deep resentment against Beijing.

Li Peng Meets With Public Health Workers 14 Mar
OW1403175490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1508 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with delegates to a national conference for public health department heads and directors here today.

Li said that medical workers have made great contributions to the people's health, and he called on the whole nation to learn from Lei Feng (a soldier who was praised by senior leaders in the 1960s for his devotion to the people) and doctor Norman Bethune (a Canadian doctor who came to help China in the anti-Japanese war).

Present on the occasion was State Councillor Li Tieying.

Commentator on Learning From Comrade Shi Laihe
HK1503070590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 Feb 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Model for Communists—Learn From Comrade Shi Laihe"]

[Text] Today, we recommend to our readers a long news report on the exemplary deeds of Comrade Shi Laihe, "On the Broad Socialist Road." We believe that you, comrades, like us, will be touched by Comrade Shi Laihe's lofty realm of spirit and outstanding achievements after reading this news report. Since the 1950's, Liuzhuang, which has been under the leadership of Shi Laihe, has always stood at the forefront of our country's socialist undertaking in the rural areas. Over the past four decades, despite many unpredictable changes, Shi Laihe has always stood fast to that 1.5 square km of land, working with perseverance, and pursuing with diligence; with his elders and brethren in his hometown, he eventually changed the scene of "within the circumference of 10 km, Liuzhuang being the poorest" by building on the barren land a socialist new village, rich, civilized, and famous throughout the country. The people of Liuzhuang are lucky to have such a good leader as Shi Laihe, and our party is proud of such a good member as Shi Laihe.

A thorough examination on the road through which Shi Laihe walked leading his people during their struggle enables us to see the brightness of his shining ideals. In Shi Laihe's heart, "communism is not fantasy, and we must use our hands to change it into something visible and tangible!" Building a new socialist village is the concrete goal deserving his real efforts. It is precisely because of the encouragement of this kind of strong spiritual force, that he could ignore personal honor or disgrace, as well as personal gain or loss; bear the pain of losing beloved ones; "devote all of oneself and dedicate generously;" and "take the lead in labor as well as in taking disadvantages." His exemplary deeds enable the masses to see the spirit of dedication by party members committed to their ideals. The great centripetal forces created by this cannot be underestimated.

Under the new situation of reform and opening up, Shi Laihe and the people of Liuzhuang realized that "in the new era, new ability must be learned." They broadened their perspectives, explored various methods, broke through the old pattern of agricultural production in which only grain and cotton were grasped, and created a new situation of joint development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery, and of industry and commerce. Shi Laihe is still the pioneer in terms of learning and innovation; the new-type peasants under his leadership in Liuzhuang have already freed themselves from the fence of the outdated small-scale peasant economy, and entered into a new world of socialist commodity economy.

Shi Laihe said: "The CPC struggles for the liberation of the hungry and poor slaves, and for an affluent and good life for them. If one cannot make the lives of the people better and better, one has not fulfilled his duty of being a party member!" He has kept all his promises. The CPC Central Committee Organization Department has listed Shi Laihe with Lei Feng, Jiao Yulu, Wang Jinxi, and Qian Xuesen as the outstanding representatives of the party members who have enjoyed high prestige among the masses over the four decades since the liberation, and he certainly deserves it.

Our party is currently leading the people throughout the country to struggle to build a strong and modernized socialist country. The era requires a large number of outstanding party members such as Shi Laihe. The great masses of party members, and in particular the party-member cadres at various levels, should take Comrade Shi Laihe as their example, learning from his spirit of dedication in selfless struggle for lofty aspirations; from his tough spirit in the several decades of hard work; from his outstanding workstyle of seeking truth and of closely uniting with the masses; from his stand of insisting on the socialist road and on the correct direction of reform; and from his adventurous spirit of learning skillfully and exploring bravely, so as to push ahead various undertakings of ours. Comrade Shi Laihe once said: "If each one of the 40 million party members in the whole country can dig the piece of Earth under their feet properly, China will be prosperous!" This saying is simple, but forceful. If each of our party members can do his job well in a practical manner, like Shi Laihe, our party will radiate great vitality, and our socialist undertaking will be more prosperous.

Guidelines on Multiparty Cooperation Implemented

*OW1503113390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1236 GMT 9 Mar 90*

[Local Broadcast News Service]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA)—The "Guidelines Proposed by the CPC Central Committee for Upholding and Improving the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the

CPC" has drawn the utmost attention of party committees in various localities after it was disseminated to the lower levels and published. At present, party committees and other quarters concerned in the various localities are seriously studying, propagating, and implementing the "Guidelines".

This reporter [not further identified] learned from the United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee that, in the process of studying and implementing the "Guidelines" in the recent days, all localities are first paying attention to raising ideological understanding among party members, particularly leading cadres within the party.

The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee held a report meeting attended by more than 400 responsible cadres who are party members of the various departments under the provincial CPC Committee, the various departments and bureaus under the provincial government, and the departments handling united front work. The meeting called on everyone to attach strategic importance to and do a good job in united front work. The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee called a meeting of principal party and administrative leading cadres of various districts, counties, bureaus, corporations, and higher institutions of learning. In the meeting, Secretary Li Ximing of the municipal CPC Committee made a speech on the need to strengthen the party's leadership over united front work and multiparty cooperation, and spelled out what party committees at various levels were expected to do. The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee held a report meeting attended by more than 2,000 people, who are leading cadres and party members of the provincial CPC Committee, Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, provincial government and provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] as well as directors of all departments and bureaus and party committee secretaries of all institutions of higher learning. Secretary Yang Rudai of the provincial CPC Committee gave a speech on how to study and implement the "Guidelines." Heilongjiang Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region also held meetings to discuss how to implement the "Guidelines" which were attended by responsible comrades who are party members of the provincial party committees, provincial people's congresses, provincial governments, and provincial CPPCC committees.

After studying the "Guidelines," the leading party and government cadres in various localities were unanimous in their opinion that the formulation and implementation of this document of the CPC Central Committee will play an important role in adhering to the party's leadership and the socialist road, in pushing forward China's reform of the political system and building of socialist democracy, in giving fuller play to the role of the democratic parties and people without party affiliations, and in promoting closer contacts and cooperation between the CPC and the democratic parties and people without party affiliation.

It is learned that while making serious efforts to understand the essence of the "Guidelines," party committees and governments in all localities also held forums and heart-to-heart talks with the democratic parties and people without party affiliation. In these meetings, many principal responsible comrades of the various provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal party committees were present to hear the latter's opinions about studying and implementing this document.

At the same time, all localities have started to consider and determine the specific measures to be taken to implement the "Guidelines."

It is learned that one thing that has been universally included in the agenda is the work to actively search for and select members of the democratic parties as well as people without party affiliation to assume leading posts in the government and judicial departments. Guangxi set a goal to select members of the democratic parties and people without party affiliation to assume leading posts in 11 departments and bureaus under the autonomous regional government in the next couple of years. The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee reaffirmed and stressed that when the various counties (cities) elect their new people's congresses and governments this year, active efforts will be made to select a person from outside of the party to assume the post of deputy mayor in each of those counties (cities) where conditions are ripe. The Judicial Department of Hebei Province is stepping up its effort to search for a person from outside of the party to assume the post of deputy director.

Many local party committees and governments are taking steps to help the democratic parties solve problems of how to keep themselves informed as well as how to contribute their share in order for them to play a better role in participating in and discussing state and government affairs and in exercising democratic supervision, and also to help the democratic parties to improve their work conditions and strengthen themselves ideologically and organizationally. The Jiangsu Provincial Government decided to appropriate 200,000 yuan for the purpose of helping the democratic parties train their cadres.

Article Proposes Using 'Filter' in Opening Up

HK1503062590 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 16 Feb 90 p 3

[Article by Chen Zhonghua (7115 0112 5478): "'Filter' Must Be Used in Opening to the Outside World—Commenting on a Special Interview by Dai Qing"]

[Text] On 28 January 1988 GUANGMING RIBAO carried a special interview entitled "Opening to the Outside World—Lifeblood of Reform" by Dai Qing. The interview raised a major issue of principle: What is the correct path for opening? Will readers look at the following conversation. Dai: "Should a filter be used in opening to the outside world so as to keep out things corrupt and reactionary?" Interviewee: "We would get

into a mess if we followed such a practice. You should first lay down a criterion before you can distinguish between good and bad. How should we fix the criterion? Who would do the job? Again, how could you be certain that you do not use the traditional ideas, namely, the outdated ideas prevailing before we introduced reform, as a yardstick to distinguish fine things from pernicious ones? Second, everything is an entity, and the positive and negative aspects get tangled in every cell. We cannot separate them the way we cut up a water melon. Therefore, strictly speaking, if we had drawn up a set of rules before we opened our door to the outside world, that would not have been opening up to the letter, and it would have prevented the nation from bringing its potential into play." "On the whole, opening should have no strings attached. We can show strong faith in ourselves this way."

Opening is an irresistible torrent in the present world. The "Manifesto of the Communist Party" pointed out: The material and intellectual production in every country has been given a cosmopolitan character. National one-sidedness and narrow-mindedness become more and more impossible. Any country will be expelled from the civilized world if it closes its door to the outside world. We have to conduct a reform if we are set to develop socialism, and opening to the outside world is the only way to make our socialist country prosperous. But how should we open the door? Should we apply a "filter"? Should we attach strings to reform? All this calls for clarification.

Opening without applying a "filter" amounts to negating the requirements and interests of the subject (the Chinese people) in opening to the outside world. We pursue an open policy on our own initiative rather than otherwise. Naturally we should assimilate what is advantageous to us and reject what is disadvantageous. This is a generally acknowledged truth. To say that it is impossible to lay down a criterion is sophistry. Good or evil is a matter of judgment, which is made in light of the subject's requirements and interests. Being the subject in pursuing the open policy, the Chinese people instead of foreigners should naturally lay down a criterion. Is it strange that the interviewee should have actually raised a question on such a self-evident matter?

On what basis should the Chinese people set a criterion by which to distinguish between good and evil, advantages and disadvantages? On the basis of the interests of our country and nation. Our fundamental interest lies in adherence to socialism. This criterion is based on our sober understanding of China's actual conditions. In his speech at the meeting in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: "The establishment, consolidation, and development of the socialist system constitutes the objective law of the movement of China's modern society... If China had not taken the socialist road after the founding of the People's Republic and had not upheld the people's democratic dictatorship, it would not have been able to defend its national integrity and national

independence, and gradually achieve the aspiration of the people for common prosperity." In the initial stage of socialism, our fundamental criterion by which to distinguish good from bad in the course of reform and opening is whether the thing in question is beneficial to building China into a powerful, prosperous, democratic, civilized, and modern socialist country. This is the unity of the criterion of value and the scientific criterion, reflecting the unity of the internal measure decided upon by the Chinese people as the subject, and the external measure inherent in the law of the development of the society as the object.

From the perspective of systems theory, it is necessary to have a control mechanism for society—an enormous complicated system in itself—to develop in a stable and coordinated way. In exercising social control, the relations between our country and things of foreign origin are relations between the subject exercising control and the object being controlled. The purpose of social control lies in enabling the object to move toward the subject's intended goal, namely, socialism with Chinese characteristics. We must filter out things pernicious contained in foreign information so that the information will flow in the socialist direction. The process of opening up to the outside world is a process of assimilation and criticism, both using the experience of other countries for reference and resisting corrosive influences. We imbibe and make use of advanced technology and managerial expertise, but reject hedonism, pornographic culture, the corrosive way of life, the values and the outlook on life of putting money above everything else, reactionary political standpoints, and so on.

The interviewee said that it is difficult to lay down a criterion to differentiate between things beneficial and things harmful. This is in fact the alternative version of the proposition that we should not distinguish between capitalism and socialism in reform and economic construction. By opposing applying a criterion by which to distinguish good from evil, the interviewee did not mean to say that he did not want any criterion. He advocated ushering in the new cultural current in the world to reorganize our culture. This is his criterion, but this is an ambiguous criterion which you can explain in any way you like. Are philosophy, political science, social science, and literature of every description newly born culture which should be "ushered in" altogether by our state and nation? What kind of culture would Chinese national culture be "reorganized" into? The answer is very clear, though the interviewee did not say it clearly.

We should not apply a "filter" to opening up to the outside world. This means giving up patriotism and national independence. This is not the label we put on the interviewee, but an inevitable outcome of doing away with the "filter." This is because the most important thing for every country and nation is to safeguard national independence before national boundaries are removed. This independence includes cultural independence as well as economic and political independence. If

a country is deprived of cultural independence, politically and economically independent as it is, it will eventually forfeit its national independence. Though all nations depend upon each other more than they did following the economic development around the world, this mutual dependence is based on different or even diametrically opposed interests, and on the pattern which maintains the gap between the advanced and the backward, and the rich and the poor. Capital always tries to extend its feelers to every corner of the world and impose its values on other countries and nations. We must soberly realize that the international reactionary forces are vigorously pursuing their strategy of peaceful evolution in socialist countries. Therefore, in the course of opening to the outside world we must strengthen national consciousness where economics, politics, and culture are concerned, and check everything foreign against our national interests. We assimilate everything that complies with our national interests and reject anything that does not.

The interviewee said: "Chinese culture is so deep-rooted, so powerful, and provides such an enormous rallying force that on the whole we should not attach strings to opening up to the outside world. We can show our strong faith in ourselves this way." This argument is not tenable. The development of everything is subject to its internal and external conditions. Unconditional opening will eventually cause the subject's life to be forfeit. Take for example culture, to which the interviewee referred. Whether national culture is eroded or crippled or is strengthened depends on the policy of the state concerned as well as the foundation of the national culture. If something goes wrong with the policy, cultural independence will suffer despite the fact that Chinese culture is deep-rooted, of long standing, and well-established. If China opened its doors unconditionally, our market would be flooded with surplus and shoddy goods, pornographic culture would surge into China, the corrosive way of life would spread like a contagious disease, and the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization would run rampant. In consequence, we would close down all our customshouses. In fact no independent country in the world opens its door unconditionally, varying only in relevant restrictions and conditions.

To oppose laying down restrictions in opening to the outside world, the interviewee asked: "How could you be certain that you do not use the traditional ideas, namely, the outdated ideas prevailing before we introduced reform, as a yardstick to distinguish fine things from pernicious ones?" Here lie two questions: First, could we abandon traditional ideas when distinguishing between fine and pernicious things? Second, are traditional ideas all bad? For the first question, we cannot tell right from wrong, and good from evil in the absence of traditional ideas. Tradition molds man, gives man ideas to understand things and make judgments. One can never surpass traditional ideas no matter whether one understands the tradition or is in favor of or against the tradition. The identity of the historical nature of man—namely, the

subject to understand things, and things the object to be understood—is the essential character of man's understanding of things. We can only understand and embrace things which tradition can understand and embrace, understanding and embracing in the absence of tradition is simply non-existent. China's May 4th Movement is characterized by opposing tradition, but it in fact made use of the positive aspect of tradition to combat tradition. In breaking with the "four olds" (old ideas, old culture, old customs, and old habits), the "Cultural Revolution" in reality carried forward this undesirable tradition. Hence, the question lies in what traditional ideas to get rid of rather than in traditional ideas. As to the second question, traditional ideas prevailing before we introduce reform can never be all bad. China built up many fine traditions which are worth commending and should be carried forward in the 30 years before we carried out reform, such as patriotism, advocating refusal to yield to pressure from outside, self-reliance, being thrifty and hardworking, collectivism encouraging mutual support and care and love for each other, the mass line, criticism and self-criticism, and so on. In totally negating traditional culture, the interviewee in fact was in favor of wholesale westernization. The interviewee believed that wholesale westernization is impossible, but total negation of tradition will inevitably lead to wholesale westernization. The two are like two sides of a coin.

To oppose using a "filter" in opening up to the outside world, the interview also said: "Everything is an entity, and the positive and negative aspects get tangled in every cell. We cannot separate them the way we cut up a watermelon." True, other than a little dross in the foreign culture such as pornographic culture, which we can separate from the cream the way we cut up a watermelon, positive and negative aspects get tangled in the overwhelming majority of things foreign. But we should not come to the conclusion: Things are inseparable. What is inseparable on earth? That we do not know how to divide things or have difficulty dividing them does not mean that they are inseparable. In the material or intellectual world, various parts of an entity are mutually related. To analyze them we must separate them for the time being. This is the principle method of understanding things. Lenin was right in saying: "If we fail to sever those things which are linked, and fail to simplify, roughen, break, and rigidify living things, we will be unable to imagine, express, measure, and describe movements." In the course of opening to the outside world, applying a "filter" is aimed at discarding the dross and selecting the essence. Any argument that we can never divide Western culture into dross and cream because the positive and negative aspects are mixed up together is utterly groundless.

Finally, it should be especially pointed out that things foreign to which the interviewee was opposed to applying a "filter" include "things reactionary." This "theory of opening" really implies a downright opening! If we acted on this theory, would all the capitalist stuff

such as "privatization," "multipartyism," and "congressional democracy" not find their way to China? I should like to ask: What consequences would this practice entail? I believe everyone who has plenty of brains, and a sense of national self-respect, and who loves socialism will have no difficulty in giving the correct answer to this question.

Economic Reform, Stability Dominate Annual Plan

*OW1503126:90 Tokyo KYODO in English
1142 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 15 KYODO—Economic liberalization and social stability will be dominant in an annual national action plan to be announced at an upcoming session of China's National People's Congress, a government source said here Thursday.

A draft of the report stresses its focus on measures aimed at obtaining "steady economic development and social stability," the source said.

The opening pages of the draft take up events surrounding the Tiananmen Square crackdown, shifts in political ideology, and past economic adjustment policies using them as examples to support the importance of social stability.

But the revitalization of the stagnant market economy through financial liberalization and other measures is included in the draft's listing of 10 major national goals.

The draft also calls for continued streamlining of inefficient enterprises and a curbing of investment in basic construction. Past adjustments to the economy, it said, had brought inflation under control and strengthened the fundamental economic structure.

Measures listed in the draft include the soliciting of funds and technical assistance from abroad along with the promotion of the country's special economic zones, foreign trade and tourism, the source said.

A conservative clampdown on regional economic initiatives after ten years of market reforms initiated by senior leader Deng Xiaoping has drawn fire from regional economic administrators.

The measures are similar to those suggested by ousted party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, who had sought to increase Chinese productivity through an infusion of foreign capital and technology.

Conservative critics contributed to Zhao's fall from favor, leading to his ouster in the aftermath of military's suppression last June of the pro-democracy movement.

Also notable in the report was the absence of references to Japan, the first year since the normalization of relations in 1972 that Sino-Japan ties have not been mentioned in the yearly document.

The sources said the noticeable absence of comment on Japan in the draft, despite criticism directed at other

Western-bloc nations, was due to Chinese sensitivity over current negotiations surrounding a third package of yen loans.

Nationalities Commission Leaders Tour Countryside

*OW1503033390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0126 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[By reporter Zhou Liang (0719 0081)]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—Concerned about stability and development in the minority nationality regions, responsible comrades of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission recently went down to the grass-roots level to carry out an investigation and study on the forefront of nationality work. They gained much practical experience which will help improve their ability to offer relevant guidance for nationality work.

Ismail Amat, minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, made a trip to Guizhou, Jiangxi, and Hainan Provinces. In Guizhou, he inspected schools and plants in Zunyi and Anshun Cities, Qiannan Bouyei-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, and Qiandongnan Miao-Dong Autonomous Prefecture and was very pleased with the development of minority peoples' enterprises and education undertakings in Guizhou. He said: Facts prove that minority nationality regions need, and are capable of running successfully, modern enterprises and that only by training a contingent of industrial workers in the minority nationality regions themselves will the nationalities in these regions become modern nationalities. He praised the comrades in Guizhou for their enthusiasm in running education there. He repeatedly said to them in the Miao nationality language: "Dushe, dushe" (thanks, thanks). Because there are fewer female students among the minority people and very few college students among those in the remote mountain areas, he proposed that the localities run preparatory courses and lower admission requirements to increase opportunities for minority people to receive an education.

During his inspection of the three provinces, Comrade Ismail Amat made an in-depth attempt to understand and analyze the relationship between social stability and economic development. He felt that the reason these three provinces witnessed economic development is because people of various nationalities in these provinces have, under the premise of social stability, equality, and mutual assistance, made concerted efforts. He stressed that in order to maintain stability in the minority nationality regions, unity among the various nationalities must first be achieved. It is necessary to safeguard the unification of the motherland and create public support for the social practice of the various nationalities treating one another equally, and assisting and uniting with one another.

It was fresh and green everywhere in Guangxi during the lunar month of December. Wu Jinghua, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, visited more

than 20 poor counties and cities in Baise and Qinzhou Prefectures during that month. He found out that Guangxi made tremendous achievements in assisting the poor in recent years. Nevertheless, due to historical, social, and natural conditions as well as the quality of the people, some people there still are living in poverty. He said that while enthusiasm is required in carrying out the work of helping the poor, we should not become over-anxious for quick results. He stressed that efforts should be made to thoroughly improve production conditions and the living environment in poor areas, enhance the people's work skills, and strive to increase the poor areas' ability to rely on themselves for development.

Comrade Wu Jinghua said that the organs in some poor areas are too large, which causes these areas to spend a huge amount of funds on personnel expenses. He said that minority nationality regions, poor areas in particular, do not have to establish identical organs to those at higher levels. Instead, these organs should be set up according to local conditions.

Vice Minister Zhao Yannian, who spends one-third of each year working at the grass-roots level, recently visited Inner Mongolia and Ningxia Autonomous Regions and Gansu and Hainan Provinces. He said during the inspection that the experience of the minority nationality regions in economic construction shows that economic construction will make progress in a minority region that proceeds from reality and implements the central authorities' policies in a concrete manner. Conversely, the development of economic construction will be slow in a region that implements the policies mechanically, disregarding local conditions. He told the local cadres that the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee To Further Improve the Economic Environment, Straighten Out Economic Order, and Deepen Reform" has the same significance for the minority nationality regions as other parts of the country. However, these regions must proceed from reality to vigorously develop industries which possess good potential, and readjust product mix and industrial structure. Minority nationality regions in west China should gradually increase and expand their overland contacts along the borders in an effort to open to the outside world and promote economic cooperation with the developed areas inside the country. These regions should adopt this posture to make contacts with coastal areas. Overland contacts supplement each other so that the remote and frontier regions in western China will be turned into forward positions of the reform and open policy.

While inspecting Hainan Province, Comrade Zhao Yannian seriously analyzed the advantages of the minority nationality areas in the province. He noted that the minority nationality autonomous areas, which take up one-half of the province's total area, are enjoying the privilege of double preference because the preferential policy for the special zone and the party's policy on nationalities can both apply in these areas. He hoped that these minority areas, while working toward opening

to the outside world, will come up with their own ideas in promoting economic and cultural development in minority areas.

Vice Ministers Jiang Jiafu, Zhuo Jia, Chen Xin, Zhang Zhu, and Bao Yushan of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission also went down to carry out investigation and study at the grass-roots level recently.

Association for Democracy Puts Stress on Stability
OW1403215890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1443 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—The China Association for Promoting Democracy (CAPD) is to put the emphasis on training and promoting young and middle-aged members in the future.

Lei Jieqiong, chairman of the CAPD Central Committee, was responding to a document published by the Communist Party of China (CPC) recently, suggesting that China's eight non-communist parties strengthen party building. She was speaking at the Fifth Standing Committee Session of the Eighth CAPD Central Committee, which opened here today.

Lei said that stability is the nation's overriding concern at present, and the CAPD would make every effort to maintain political and social stability.

She held that participation and supervision should not be separate, and that it is the duty of the CAPD's members to participate in and supervise government and political affairs under the leadership of the CPC.

As for party building, Lei said that the CAPD would educate its members in the four cardinal principles, patriotism and socialism, and in the necessity of opposing bourgeois liberalization.

RENMIN RIBAO on Building New Culture
HK1503003990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 1 Mar 90 p 2

[Article by Lu Guangguang (0712 0342 0342): "Tentative Views on Building Socialist New Culture"]

[Text] There is no ready pattern in the world for us to follow in the cause of socialist construction. We have found our own way in building socialism with Chinese characteristics in the economic sphere through reform and opening up. How are we to find our own way in building socialist new culture through reform and opening up? This is an issue of nationwide concern and worldwide attention. This is a rather large, systematic engineering project that involves many aspects including politics, economics, ethics, morality, religion and the Arts. A good solution to this issue will open up a new chapter in world cultural history, and will be one of China's most splendid contributions to the society of mankind.

National Cultural Tradition Under the Kaleidoscope

The development of human society is inevitably accompanied by a culture that reflects such development. Various historical periods created the cultures of various nations. Any specific culture of a specific historical period was founded on the cultural groundwork of its preceding historical period; such culture has been accumulated incessantly through continuous creation and has been shaped into the long historical river of the cultural development of human society. Although cultures which rose spontaneously then became extinct—or immediately perished after birth—have surfaced, some fine cultures have been passed down from one generation to another and survived. Therefore, in a macroscopic sense, the question of a cultural "fault" has never existed. Before Confucius' times, there was a culture reflecting slave society; some records in the "Classic of Songs," the "Classic of Documents," and the "Classic of Changes" are evidence of that. Thus the view that Confucianism represents only the culture of feudal society actually severs history and negates Confucius' contributions to analyzing, criticizing, transforming, and thus epitomizing Chinese ancient culture. Any specific culture of a specific historical period reflects the level of mankind's capability in knowing and transforming nature and society at that time; and such capability in knowledge and transformation was mankind's common creativity but not the originality of certain sect of people during that specific period, nor was it the original creation of the dominating class of that period. Therefore, Confucianism epitomizes the culture of the Chinese feudal society at its initial stage, and represents the culture of the feudal society on the rise. This conclusion conforms with, and shows respect for, history. As to post-Confucius Confucianism, it became the thinking of the ruling class for its reign, and was shrouded with such superstition as "god's rewards and punishments to men," with its backwardness increasing with each passing day, that some quintessences of the national culture clouded.

A new culture comes from summing up a certain period, and is the main body of a national culture. To make this main body as large as possible, culture should be regarded as the accumulation of human life within a certain period, the crystal of human creativity, and the pool of material, spiritual, and institutional activities which include the essentials and teachings in the culture of the upper stratum of the imperial court; the extensive collection of the observation of social atmosphere, records of lawsuits, research, analysis, criticism, and inheritance of ancient culture; and absorption of foreign cultures by learning from their merits. A fine culture worthy of literary excellence would not remain in a rut, be conservative, ignorant, ill-informed, or self-conceited. It must forever renew itself and work hard for self completion and perfection.

With the march of time, culture will never remain unchanged, nor will tradition be so with the changes and development of objective things. Cultural tradition is

also restricted by the law governing it. A culture in the course of its budding and growth is not necessarily good, absolutely good, or good in everything, simply because it is new. A culture in its perishing is not necessarily bad, absolutely bad, or bad in everything, simply because it is old. Therefore, in "destroying the old, and establishing the new" in culture, we should by no means subjectively regard all things alien as old, destroy things old irrespective, and adopt a nihilist attitude. We should discard them only in a philosophical sense. This is precisely how the fine cultural tradition of a nation is enabled to live on in all its vigor and vitality.

Reform the Old To Push Forward the New, and Make Things Past Serve the Present

Mankind must make progress, society must develop, the cause of revolution and construction must be pushed forward, and the policy of reform and opening up must be implemented. This fact prompts the surfacing of new concepts to establish a way of thinking in conformity with the requirement of socialist spiritual civilization, and to establish guiding ideas that suit the development of socialist productive forces. Such new concepts can only surface in the course of the changes and development of objective matters, not out of arbitrary and subjective wishes or the "revolting mentality" of negating cultural tradition. The contradictions between history and reality, between old habitual forces and the demand of the new times, should not be attributed to the bondage of cultural tradition nor can it be settled by renovating concepts.

Renovating concepts means seeking things new, with the implication of seeking something new in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It also means exploring new laws governing things surfacing under the new conditions, to apply new approaches in coping with new problems, to allow new strength to bud from new thinking, and to make new contributions in fulfilling new missions. Since renovating concepts involve the relationship between ideology and being, with the deepening of reform and opening up and the development of the objective situation, this will inevitably lead to changes in the way of thinking and the upgrading of the quality of thinking. With the updating of the ideological plane and concepts, and fine modern culture enriching the fine traditional culture, socialist new culture will come into being.

Persistence in Selecting Fine Things, Make Foreign Things Serve China

Because productive force development has promoted the rapid progress of science, as a result modern foreign culture has developed to a new plane. Aside from dross, the quintessences in foreign culture should be regarded as the common wealth of contemporary mankind, and fully be made use of by everyone just as the West has fully utilized the quintessences in oriental culture. A promising nation and country should never adopt a policy of "severing all ties with foreign countries" and be

complacent and conservative. They should be determined to eradicate their ignorance and backwardness, and work hard to make the nation strong and prosperous. The application of Marxism-Leninism from the West and its linkage to China's concrete practice, have resulted in China's great cause of revolution and construction. In the course of utilizing foreign culture, it is necessary to make selections from time to time with sound assessment; by no means should we take things backward as progressive, the more so should we refrain from treating trash as things precious. In fact, all countries are vying to absorb fine foreign culture to serve themselves today. Chinese patriots in history advocated the idea of "learning foreign technology to check foreigners," saying: the newer world culture is, the more capable it is of cultivating national culture; and the more brilliant national culture is, the more capable it is of making world culture prosper. This is the inevitable result of dialectics.

Tentative Views on Building Socialist New Culture

A specific culture is the political and economic reflection of a specific society; at the same time, it has tremendous effects and plays a great role in the politics and economy of the specific society. Socialist new culture must first be subject to the socialist system—the great political prerequisite—and ideologically reflect socialist politics and economy, which it must serve simultaneously. Under the socialist system, political, economic, and cultural forces serve socialist development all the same. Therefore, the research of traditional culture in China, including Confucianism and the world's fine cultures, serves only the building of socialist new culture.

Frankly speaking, some outdated and decadent ideologies have continued to weigh heavily on the back of the Chinese nation. Consequently, it is still very difficult for the Chinese to shine with the new brilliance of the times, and stand up anew. For example, "for the sake of power" characterized by feudalism, and "for the sake of money" characterized by capitalism, will continue to do harm to, and sap, the people's will. Building socialist new culture is out of the question as long as those ideas remain intact. The correct application of socialist power and economic resources to reinvigorate the nation, improve the undesirable situation by doing away with malpractices, brace ourselves up, and rectify the social atmosphere, will be helpful to the budding of socialist new culture.

The vanguard of cultural construction is ideological building. In my opinion, it is first necessary to clarify the connotation of socialist new culture which should include: bringing forward patriotism as well as internationalism, inheriting the fine national tradition as well as the world's fine traditions, promoting spiritual civilization as well as material civilization, and creating "high-brow art and literature" as well as "popular literature and art." In merger there is distinction; with absorption, socialist new culture will expand and through introspection, we are sure to find truth, and social new culture will eventually take the lead in the world's cultures.

Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. How can we build socialism through social practice? Primarily, it is necessary to emancipate the minds, to have a clear direction, and to oppose following the beaten path. Second, it is necessary to elevate people's spiritual plane, to improve the nationals' qualities, and to oppose corruption and degeneration. Third, it is necessary to attach importance to social being, to observe scientific laws, and to oppose conceit and superstition. And fourth, it is necessary to stress social benefits, to augment national pride and confidence, to oppose eagerness for quick success and instant benefit, and turning culture into a commodity. We should make the building of new culture specific and standardized, so that our new culture may enjoy continuity and universality.

Education Commission To Improve School Buildings

OW1503013590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1104 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—A State Education Commission official said today that the number of brick-and-concrete and brick-and-wood school buildings has increased steadily in many areas, and there has been a sharp decrease in the number of earth-and-wood school buildings.

However, the official said, there are still 30 million square metres of housing which need to be renovated to withstand natural calamities, one-fifth of them in remote and economically backward provinces and regions, including Hainan, Guizhou, Tibet, Gansu, Qinghai, and Xinjiang.

The State Education Commission is working out a two-year repair scheme to improve school buildings, the official said.

20 Families Engaged in Education Work Awarded

OW1303211690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1534 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Guangzhou, March 13 (XINHUA)—Fan Lixiang, vice-president of the Educational Workers' Trade Union, awarded bonuses and souvenirs to 20 families chosen as "excellent families engaged in education" here today.

It was the first time that China has ever bestowed such a title.

Sponsored by the Guangzhou-based magazine, "FAMILY", the activity aimed to choose families which have at least two generations engaged in educational work with outstanding contributions.

The 20 families came from all over the nation and the family members either work in colleges, high schools, primary schools or professional schools.

One of the 20 families had 30 of its members working as teachers.

A second selection is scheduled for later this year and 30 families are expected to be chosen, according to one of the sponsors.

China Information Association Newly Established

OW1403013490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1040 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—The China Information Association, aimed at promoting the development of China's information undertakings and serving economic and social development, was established here today.

The association, comprised of scientific research, production and distribution units, will offer information services.

Gao Chunde, secretary-general of the association, said the business of the association involves economics, science and technology, and society, but for the present the association will focus on economic information.

Chen Xian, a member of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the National People's Congress, was elected association president.

The Council of the China Information Association has also selected a dozen professors and experts on economics, science and technology and society as advisors.

Great Wall Auto Race Announced for September

HK1503035790 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
15 Mar 90 p 3

[Text] An international auto race will take place along the route of China's Great Wall in early September. The total length of the race will be about 3,000 kilometres.

The Great Wall Motorcycle and Car Race, the largest auto race in China, is co-organized by Beijing International Sports Exchange Centre, Beijing Motorists Association and Marco Polo 2000-Italy.

About 150 motorcycles and more than 100 cars are expected to take part in the 13-day race which starts from the coastal city of Shenghaiguan, makes a stopover in Beijing, then cuts through the North China plain, the Yellow River, the Loess Plateau and the Tengger Desert to its destination in Jiayuguan, the western end of the Great Wall.

The route consists of long stretches of rough and desolate terrain, but is ideal for cross-country motor sport. It is picturesque with the Great Wall constantly in sight, said the organizers who believed the race would attract many enthusiasts.

Invitations have already been sent out to motorists in Europe and Asia.

Comparison to Editorial on Stability, Order

HK1403064090

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese on 13 March carries in the bottom right corner of page 1, a 1,600-character editorial, entitled "A Basic Guarantee for Long-Term Stability and Order." This version has been compared with the XINHUA Domestic Chinese version published in the 13 March China DAILY REPORT, page 8, revealing the following variations:

Column two, first full paragraph, sentence nine reads: ...implement the party's mass line; he or she who forgets the party's mass line will not.... (noting change of word "basic" to "mass" in two places)

Page 9, column one, first full paragraph, sentence seven reads: ...Unions, the Chinese Communist Youth League and.... (noting additional word "Communist")

Same page, column two, first partial paragraph, first sentence reads: ...source of our party's power and foundation of our party's victories. When the.... (noting additional word "party's" in two places)

Economic & Agricultural**Government To Lower Interest Rates on Loans**OW1403154690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1529 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—China will reduce its interest rates on loans by 1.26 percent from March 21 and increase the scale of loans in the first half of this year.

This is a new measure taken by the state in order to further promote appropriate growth of production and enliven circulation, a senior official with the People's Bank of China told a national telephone conference on banking here today.

The total scale of loans this year will be strictly controlled, but a certain amount of loans will be provided earlier than scheduled, the official said.

Observers here believe that the new measure will stimulate the gradual pickup of industrial production and recovery of the sluggish market.

After the drop in interest rates, preferential rates will still be given to those loans conforming to relevant state policies and regulations, the official said.

Meanwhile, he said, management of rates will be improved and any rate increase violating the state's regulations will be prohibited.

The new loans to be provided in the first half of this year will aim at boosting the production of 234 large and

medium-sized enterprises chosen by the state, supporting agricultural production, and meeting the needs of capital construction projects in the state plan.

Also benefiting will be the foreign trade, commerce and material supply sectors, and those enterprises that enjoy good economic efficiency and produce goods in great demand, the official added.

Economist Ji Chongwei Speaks on ProspectsHK1403060590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 1 Mar 90 p 3

[Report by staff reporter Lu Zhenhua (7120 2182 5478): "Speed, Market, and Commodity Prices—Economist Ji Chongwei Speaks About China's Current Economy"]

[Text] Since the State Statistics Bureau announced that the gross national output value of industry in January this year had dropped by 6.1 percent compared to the corresponding period last year, people at home and abroad have become concerned and have been discussing this. Some foreign people even hold that this is a sign of China's economic decline. How on earth should we look at the trend of China's economic development? The other day, this reporter interviewed Ji Chongwei, economist, adviser of the Association of Industrial Economics, and fellow researcher of the Development Research Institute of the State Council.

When this reporter told him his aim, Ji Chongwei said after a little consideration: "Yes, the figure given by the Statistics Bureau is correct. But we must not deduce the development trend of China's economy simply by this." He said: "First we should find out the reasons why the gross output value of industry in January this year was lower than in January last year. January this year was a special month in which we had three days of Spring Festival holidays, while our Spring Festival fell in February last year. If we exclude the work suspension for the holidays, and calculate the daily average output value of the days worked, the output value actually rose by 4.3 percent compared to the corresponding period last year. Moreover, we were in the period of cooling down our industry in January last year and the mathematical base was relatively large, therefore the gross output value of industry in January this year was not the same as some people say. If we analyze economic problems without being careful about the relevant material, we tend to draw impractical conclusions. What we should note is that although the output of light industries fell in January this year, there were increases in the output of energy and a majority of raw materials. Compared to January last year, the volume of electricity generated increased by seven percent; production of crude oil, steel products, nonferrous metals, chemical products, and chemical fertilizers also increased comparatively and considerably; and transport tasks could be better accomplished. This shows that the state has obtained preliminary success in the policy of readjusting the industrial structure; strengthening the weak links such as energy,

traffic, and raw materials; and reducing the production of processing industries. At present, the insufficient supply of electricity, coal, charcoal, and raw materials in all localities has been relieved. Shanghai Municipality, which has been seriously short of electricity for the past few years, has basically been able to ensure normal supply. We should say that energy and industrial production have taken the same large stride of coordinated development.

What are the causes of the low industrial production since the second half of last year?

When answering this question, this economist said: "This is a natural response to the sudden cooling and stopping of the overheated economy and inflation, and is a temporary difficulty which is hard to avoid completely during the process of readjustment." He continued his analysis: "Fundamentally speaking, in our economy total demand is greater than total supply. Most commodities do not really have surpluses, but they are temporarily stockpiled because of sluggish circulation, products being unsuited to market demand, the psychology of consumers, and many other reasons. Recently, relevant departments and experts have maintained that the fact the market is sluggish at the moment is a temporary phenomenon. A variety of commodities are unmarketable on the one hand, while demand is great. At present, the sales of edible commodities are increasing, and famous, special, and excellent new products still sell well; and some commodities are even difficult to find. Those that are unmarketable and overstocked are mainly bulky and durable commodities, and those purchased by institutions and a number of poor-quality and expensive daily industrial products. Some people predict that market demand this year will tend to be as follows: It will be so-so in the first season, weak in the second, strong in the third, and strained in the fourth. From this we can deduce that China's industrial output will gradually increase as the market improves. The state expects that the gross output value of industry will increase by six percent over last year, and that the plan to increase the GNP by five percent can be successful.

The country made great efforts and spent a lot of money to boost agricultural production and improve irrigation in the winter of last year and spring of this. It snowed in all localities this year and if there are no particularly big disasters, relatively good agricultural harvests can be expected. He said: "I think the fact that the industrial growth rate has been temporarily reduced is the elimination of the overexpansion," but not decline. This will do away with a number of enterprises which are devoid of vitality and poor in technological management, produce bad-quality products, consume a great deal of energy and materials, or entail high production costs. This will also step up the readjustment of the product mix and of the industrial structure, and increase economic returns. Therefore the view that China's economy is declining is not based on evidence.

When talking about whether or not commodity prices will continue to fall during this year, Ji Chongwei frankly said: "Commodity prices within these two years will continue to rise to a definite degree as we need to carry out methodological readjustment on the excessively and irrationally low prices; however, the range of increases will gradually become narrower. China plans to reduce the increase rate of commodities to a single-digit figure. It is possible to do that. However, to eliminate inflation completely, we need to bring about a basic balance between financial expenditure and income, generally increase economic returns, rationally readjust the industrial structure, and carry out reform in the irrational price structure. The Chinese Government is making great efforts to solve these problems.

This economist, who often analyzes and writes about China's economy said: "The most important thing to do to bring about the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of our economy is to resolutely carry out the 'Decision by the CPC Central Committee on Furthering the Improvement and Rectification Program and Deepening Reform,'" "exercise control over aggregate amounts; carry out structural readjustment; rectify order; and increase economic returns. Second, we must remember to avoid the tendency of seeking quick achievements—which is the most important experience and lesson we have learned over the past 40 years—whether during the improvement and rectification period or after the task of improvement and rectification has been accomplished. We should take into account our national conditions, be truth-seeking, consider our strength, stress effectiveness, and advance steadily. We must resolutely avoid seeking an excessively high development speed and must give priority to increasing economic returns in our economic work. Moreover, we must pay special attention to changing party style, vigorously stress the virtue of being honest, maintain close ties with the masses, and inspire the people of the country as a whole so that we can develop the economy with one heart and with the same attitude. In this way, economic development in China will definitely have good prospects.

New Controls Over Enterprises' Issuance of Bonds

OW1403051790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0043 GMT 2 Mar 90

[By reporter Ding Jianming (0002 1017 6900)]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)—The State Planning Commission and the People's Bank of China recently reached a joint decision that, beginning in 1990, enterprises will be required to report for examination and approval the amount of bonds they plan to issue. It has been learned that the reason the State Planning Commission and the People's Bank of China made the decision is to ensure that the limited funds available are pooled for use on economic construction projects that are urgently needed by the state, to strictly control the scale of

investments in fixed assets, and to strengthen the planning and management of bonds issued by the enterprises.

According to the regulations, in the year before the planned issuance of their bonds, all enterprises that plan to issue bonds should report their plans to the people's bank and planning commission of the respective province, autonomous region, municipality, or city which is authorized to implement an independent economic plan. The local people's bank and planning commission concerned should, by consulting with each other, jointly draw up the year's plan for the issuance of enterprise bonds in their locality and report the plan to the headquarters of the People's Bank of China and the State Planning Commission for overall coordination. Once a locality's plan for the year's total issuance of enterprise bonds has been decided, it must be strictly observed and no attempt to exceed it is permitted. The amount of bonds issued by the enterprises for investment in fixed assets must be included in the year's total fixed assets investment quota set by the state. Moreover, current regulations concerning the examination and approval of investments in fixed assets must be observed in the issuance of the following bonds: 1) Where the bonds to be issued are for investment in small projects or the amount of these bonds does not exceed the prescribed limit, the proposed issuance will be examined first by the respective planning commissions which will then submit the issuance plans for the examination and approval of the local branches of the People's Bank; and 2) where the bonds to be issued are for large or medium projects or the amount of these bonds exceeds the prescribed limit, the proposed issuance will be reported for examination and approval by the State Planning Commission which will then submit the plans to the headquarters of the People's Bank of China for its examination and approval.

It is stressed in the regulations that during the period of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, the enterprises are banned from using bonds as the source of funds for newly started projects. Funds raised with bonds issued by an enterprise for the purpose of fixed assets investment can only be used on those projects which are already under construction, which have already been approved, and whose need for additional investment is caused by various reasonable factors. The amount of enterprise bonds issued for investment in any single technical renovation project may not exceed 30 percent of the total investment needed, and the amount of bonds issued for investment in a capital construction project may not exceed 20 percent of the total investment needed. Neither one should exceed the combined total of the investment fund raised by the enterprise itself and the investment fund budgeted by the state.

'Good Beginning' Noted for Industrial Policy

OW1403004790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0904 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—China's industrial policy, announced a year ago, has played its role in

planning, organizing production, absorbing foreign investment, importing technology and granting loans.

Zhou Caiyu, director of the Industrial Policy Bureau of the State Planning Commission, in an interview with XINHUA today, said: "A good beginning has been made in implementing the policy and 70 government departments and regions have worked out specific measures in line with their conditions."

Some departments and regions have worked out lists of enterprises to be supported, merged, suspended or closed in accordance with the state industrial policy.

According to a commission survey, in an effort to improve industrial structure more than 9,000 enterprises were closed, suspended, merged or shifted to production of other products in Beijing, Chongqing, Shanghai and Wuhan Cities and Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning and Shaanxi Provinces in the past year.

Government departments in the fields of banking, taxation, materials, prices, foreign trade, foreign exchange control, commerce and statistics have drawn up detailed rules for implementing the state policy.

The People's Bank of China, the country's central bank, has stipulated that all specialized banks should readjust their loan mix and revise the interest rates of loans to fixed assets in accordance with the industrial policy.

The Taxation Department has already readjusted taxes and tax rates. In co-operation with the State Planning Commission, it has formulated a readjustment tax on investment in fixed assets. It will levy special consumption taxes on products whose production is strictly limited.

The Materials Department has made lists of important materials for distribution and sale in line with the state industrial policy. In this way, industrial sectors which are encouraged to develop will get more materials and equipment.

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade has also mapped out a foreign trade policy. A program for absorbing foreign investment is under way now.

China's industrial policy combines planning and market regulation.

Zhou Caiyu said China has gained initial results in implementing the policy in the past year with aggregate demand brought under control, the overheated economy cooling and progress being made in the readjustment of industrial product structure.

Agriculture is given priority in China's industrial policy. Both central and local governments have increased investment in the sector and ensured its production, transport and the supply of means of production while raising purchasing prices for farm produce to stimulate

the initiative of farmers. China reaped a record harvest in 1989 with grain yield exceeding the record output of 1984.

In industry, the state has adopted a policy to encourage energy, raw materials, communications and transport. As a result, energy output grew by 6.6 percent in 1989 as against 4.3 percent in the previous year.

Under the state industrial policy, the output of light and textile products, which are closely related with people's livelihood, has grown rapidly while ordinary industrial processed products and luxurious consumer goods have been curbed.

As for investment in fixed assets, the state readjusted the investment structure to tighten control over projects which consume large amounts of raw materials and energy and increased investment in energy, communications, transport and posts and telecommunications.

Despite initial progress in the state industrial policy, some problems, such as an imbalance between basic industry and the processing industry, problems in enterprise structure, regional industrial structure and import and export structure, still remain, the director noted.

He said China will try to solve these problems by further implementing the policy.

National Minority Trade Activities To Be Aided

HK1403022790 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
14 Mar 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Ma Zhiping]

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce has empowered authorities in China's 10 minorities-inhabited provinces and autonomous regions to use revenues from their market regulation activities to develop local trade instead of handing them over to the ministry.

The special policy, adopted this year, is aimed at promoting ethnic minority trade activities in the autonomous regions of Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Tibet, Guangxi and the provinces of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, Guizhou and Yunnan, according to a leading commerce official.

The ministry also announced that major coastal cities will continue to allot commodities to national minority areas in accordance with the ministry's targets. The national minorities will continue to receive favoured treatment for special commodity supplies.

China's 55 minority nationalities account for eight percent of the country's population, but the national autonomy areas make up as much as 64 percent of the nation's land. Of the more than 300 poor counties listed by the State for special support, nearly half are national minority counties.

Developing national minority trade is an important condition for upgrading commodity production and circulation in nationality regions, for assisting the regions to convert their natural resources advantage to a commodity economy advantage, and helping their people out of poverty in a shorter time, according to Hu Ping, minister of commerce.

Hu said that development of nationality trade is an important part of the country's commerce and the Ministry of Commerce should take the lead in supporting the special trade.

The Minister urged departments under the ministry to provide as much personnel, financial and material support as possible to nationality regions and combine the trade support with the work of helping people improve their economic condition.

Most national minority regions are located in remote frontier and mountainous areas where the economic effect of trade has been very low because of the expense and inconvenience of transportation and the slow circulation of funds.

To cope with these difficulties, the State has made a series of favourable policies such as a profit percentage deduction and price subsidies. But some of them have not been implemented effectively due to various reasons including the financial systems.

The Minister said the ministry will seek solutions with concerned departments as soon as possible.

Minister Huang Yicheng Speaks on Energy

Optimistic on Targets

HK1503033990 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
15 Mar 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Huang Xiang]

[Text] The major State Council energy production targets for the year 2000 are certain to be met, Huang Yicheng, minister of energy resources, said yesterday.

According to the plan, the Ministry of Energy Resources should produce 1.4 billion tons of run-of-the-mine coal, 200 million tons of petroleum, 30 billion cubic metres of natural gas, and 1.2 trillion kilowatt hours of electricity including 30 billion kilowatt hours from the nuclear sector.

"The energy industry has beaten the major State targets for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1985-1989), and we are making concrete efforts for the next ten years," said Huang, who spoke at a press conference in Beijing.

He said that the Ministry has decided to strictly control the coal market during the next two years.

Measures will include State control over coal prices, coal dispatching, transportation and allocation.

The central government blamed a disordered coal market for much of the country's power shortages, which have forced many enterprises to close down or operate below capacity.

"The Ministry has basically provided enough coal for industrial consumption, but many provinces keep complaining of a power strain. Besides a nationwide overheated economy, there are many scandals in the coal market," said an official from the State Planning Commission.

At present the ministry controls only some coal prices in an effort to establish a more market-oriented energy supply. But now some experts have blamed that policy for rampant official profiteering, which takes advantage of the price difference between controlled and uncontrolled supplies.

Huang said a ceiling price has been set for this year and he expected a unified price system for the whole industry by 1991.

To fulfill the State quotas for 2000, he said more mechanization will be encouraged in the power industry.

Currently only one quarter of the State-run mines are fully mechanized and they provided 40 percent of China's one billion tons of coal last year. The mechanization level is known to be much lower among locally or individually-run mines.

"We intend to double the mechanization level in the next few years," he said.

Huang also said that the State Council is planning the country's third nuclear plant "in a coastal place not far away from Jinzhou" in Liaoning Province.

"Negotiation is still going on with the Soviet Union concerning the importation of two one-million-kilowatt generating units through barter trade," he said.

Huang disclosed that the central government is considering the expansion of Qinshan Nuclear Power Station in Zhejiang Province.

The Qinshan plant, which is due to go into operation by year's end, is designed entirely by Chinese scientists, who regard it as more for research than for practical use.

Huang said some other power-strained coastal provinces are also considering nuclear plants in their locality.

Foreign Cooperation Stressed

OW1403175390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1236 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—Huang Yicheng, minister of energy resources, said here today that China's energy industry had absorbed more foreign funds than any other sectors, accounting for one-fifth of the country's total.

Speaking at a press conference, the minister described the use of foreign loans and technology to accelerate China's energy construction as "an important part of the country's reform and open policy."

He said China has enhanced exchanges and cooperation with other countries in the energy industry in the past decade.

Energy exports rank third among all exports while imports of energy and high energy-carrier products make up more than 30 percent of all imports.

China's coal industry has used 1.7 billion U.S. dollars of foreign funds to build 12 projects with a total capacity of 49.2 million tons of coal.

Antaibao coal mine, a joint venture with Occidental Oil Company with a capacity of 15.33 million tons and an investment of 650 million U.S. dollars, is one of the largest Sino-foreign joint ventures.

The total contracted amount for joint offshore oil exploration between China and foreign countries has reached 2.6 billion U.S. dollars. The power industry has used 5.6 billion U.S. dollars of foreign investment to build six hydropower stations and 22 thermal power projects.

Huang Yicheng stressed that China will continue to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries and various international financial institutions throughout the world.

Foreign Promotion of Agriculture Examined

OW1503061390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0704 GMT 14 Mar 90

["Roundup: Foreign Capital Promotes China's Agriculture"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hefei, March 14 (XINHUA)—According to the Ministry of Agriculture, China has absorbed more than three billion U.S. dollars in foreign capital in the past decade to promote agricultural science, agricultural production, and the rural commodity economy.

In the past 10 years, foreign capital has accounted for 60 percent of China's investment in agriculture, according to a ministry official.

The official said foreign capital has made up for a shortage of domestic funds in agricultural development.

China has ties with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), some agricultural institutions of the United Nations, and a number of international agricultural research and academic institutions.

Bilateral agricultural relations have also been established with more than 20 countries, including Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, Australia, and the United States.

They are the leading partners and most important channels for foreign funds for agriculture, said the ministry official.

More than 300 major agricultural projects have been built or are under construction throughout China, covering farm production, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline production, fisheries, urban supply, rural village construction, and information development.

Projects using foreign funds include transformation of saline-alkali land on the North China Plain, development of marshland on the Sanjiang (Heilong, Nen, and Songhua rivers) plain in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, transformation of red soil in Jiangxi and Fujian provinces, the Pi, Shi, and Hangbu rivers and Chaohu Lake irrigation system, fresh-water breeding in eight cities including Beijing and Shanghai, an agricultural development program in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, shallow-sea development, irrigation systems in north China and agricultural development in the Hetao area in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

The official said some of these projects have already produced benefits.

In 1982, an agreement was signed to provide China with 60 million U.S. dollars by the World Bank to develop agriculture in the North China Plain, a project which covers 200,000 hectares of land in nine counties in Anhui, Shandong, and Henan provinces.

After five years of construction, agricultural output has greatly increased, and per-unit output of grain, cotton, and oil seed, and farmers' incomes have all doubled.

China has also used foreign funds to import modern farm machinery and management expertise. Since the

use of plastic sheeting was adopted in 1979, it has been applied to millions of hectares to cultivate more than 40 varieties of crops like maize, peanuts, fruits, vegetables, and cotton, resulting in output increases of more than 30 percent and six billion yuan in profits in the past 10 years.

Large amounts of chemical fertilizer, pesticide, farm machinery, and equipment for processing agricultural and sideline products, breeding chickens and rabbits, and the production of fodder compounds have been imported.

Moreover, many kinds of seeds have been imported to improve seed varieties. China has in the past decade imported 65,000 portions of grain, cash crops, oil, fruit and vegetable seeds, and domestic animal and aquatic species. Some have been directly used, and others have been used for variety improvement.

Up-to-date analysis and audio/video teaching equipment have been installed in nine agricultural research centers and seven agricultural institutions.

Through Sino-foreign cooperation, a large number of agricultural technicians and managerial personnel have been trained, and 2,600 people and 500 visiting scholars have been sent for advanced study or scientific studies abroad in the past 10 years.

The official said China has great potential to use foreign capital. Present efforts are just the beginning.

China will get foreign capital mainly for land improvement, marshland development, transformation of low-yield land, improvement of irrigation, construction of agricultural, livestock breeding and fishery export production bases, development of fruit trees, animal husbandry, aquatic production, application of agricultural technology, and rural education.

East Region**Anhui CPC Committee Names Members of Bodies****CPC Committee Members**

OW1503035990 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
3 Mar 90 p 1

[Namelist of members of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee]

[Text] Total number of members: 41; names listed in order of the number of strokes in the name.

Wang Chengle [3769 2052 2867]; Wang Chengfa [3769 2052 3127]; Wang Shengjun [3769 0524 0193]; Wang Zhaoyao [3769 2507 5069]; Bian Guofu [0593 0948 4395]; Fang Zhaoxiang [2455 0340 4382]; Shi Lei [4258 4320]; Long Nian [7893 1819]; Lu Rongjing; Lu Baocheng [0712 0202 2052]; Zhu Choumei [2612 0092 5019]; Liu Guangcai [0491 1639 2088]; Sun Shuxing [1327 2885 5281]; Du Cheng [2629 6134]; Yang Yongliang; Yang Duoliang (Hui nationality) [2799 1122 5328]; Yang Lianzhu [2799 6647 3796]; Yang Daode [2799 6670 1795]; Yang Xinsheng [2799 2450 3932]; Su Pingfan [5685 1627 0416]; Li Mingjun [2621 2494 0193]; He Zongxin [0149 1350 2450]; Wang Sheyun [3076 3195 0061]; Song Xiaoxian [1345 1321 6343]; Zhang Runxia (female) [1728 3387 7209]; Lu Zixiu [7120 1311 0208]; Chen Jian [7115 0256]; Chen Guanglin [7115 0342 3829]; Chen Jiye [7115 1015 0151]; Chen Ruiding [7115 3843 7844]; Shao Ming; Ji Jiahong [1323 1367 1347]; Jin Tingbo [6855 1656 2672]; Meng Fulin; Hu Zhichun [5170 0037 2504]; Zhao Baoxing [6392 0202 2502]; Xu Qing [1776 0615]; Xu Jingren [1776 2529 0088]; Gong Cunling (female) [7895 1317 3781]; Fu Xishou; and Xie Yongkang [6200 3057 1660].

CPC Committee Alternate Members

OW1503040190 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
3 Mar 90 p 1

[Namelist of alternate members of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee]

[Text] Total number of alternate members: 9; names listed according to the number of votes.

Niu Xiaomei (female); Xu Liquan [1776 4539 0356]; Tang Honggao [3282 3163 7559]; Chang Benying [1603 2609 5391]; Wang Shushan [3769 2885 3790]; Chen Changmao [7115 2490 5399]; Zhang Fengsheng [1728 6912 3932]; Zhong Yongsan [6988 0737 0005]; and Qi Banhan [2058 6721 3352].

Advisory Commission Members

OW1503034390 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
3 Mar 90 p 1

[Namelist of members of the Anhui Provincial CPC Advisory Commission]

[Text] Total number of members: 26; names listed in order of the number of strokes in the name.

Ma Jian (Hui nationality) [7456 0256]; Wang Fenggui [3769 0023 2710]; Wang Yaping [3769 0068 1627]; Bai Luke [4101 7627 0344]; Feng Lin [7458 2651]; Cheng Haibo [2052 3189 3134]; Liu Chun [0491 4783]; Jiang Sheng [3068 5116]; Yang Jie [2799 2638]; Li Pu [2621 5455]; Wu Yanwu [0702 3508 2976]; Zhang Jian [1728 1696]; Zhang Xi [1728 6932]; Zhang Jianmin [1728 1696 3046]; Chen Xi [7115 1585]; Ou Yuanfang [2962 6678 2455]; Jin Wenxuan [6855 2429 6513]; Zhou Jun [0719 7486]; Hu Quan [5170 3123]; Hou Yong [0186 3057]; Qin Guangyu [4440 0342 1342]; Xu Shiqi [1776 1102 1142]; Gao Junchao [7559 0193 6389]; Chang Yong [1603 0516]; Kang Zhaoyu [1660 0340 6735]; and Li Tao (female) [7812 3447].

Discipline Inspection Commission

OW1503034790 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
3 Mar 90 p 1

[Namelist of members of the Anhui Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission]

[Text] Total number of members: 31; names listed in order of the number of strokes in the name.

Ding Runyou [0002 0243 0645]; Ma Yongzhi [7456 3057 4249]; Wang Bangjie [3769 6721 2638]; Fang Xingjie [2455 2946 2638]; Ye Xingbang [0673 9515 6721]; Kuang Bingwen [0562 3521 2429]; Liu Sheng [0491 3932]; Liu Youyu [0491 2589 0151]; Liu Jialai [0491 1367 0171]; Xu Gaode [6079 7559 1795]; Yang Zhenyi [2799 2182 3015]; Li Maili (female) [2621 6701 0500]; Li Maomi [2621 5399 1378]; Li Chunfa [2621 2504 3127]; Li Peiyuan [2621 1014 0997]; Gu Dechang [0657 1795 2490]; Wang Quan (female) [3076 2938]; Chen Tiangeng [7115 1131 1649]; Chen Zhongxiang [7115 0112 4382]; Zhou Zhigao [0719 1807 7559]; Zhao Tianshun [6392 1131 7311]; Zhao Baoxing [6392 0202 2502]; Geng Guangkuan [5105 0342 1401]; Ying Chengxian [3009 2052 6343]; Huang Shouxiang [7806 1108 4382]; Cao Yuyuan [2580 3768 0954]; Han Yunping (female) [7281 0061 5493]; Han Xixing (female) [7281 3556 0992]; Jiang Kelun [5592 0344 0243]; Cheng Zongming [4453 1350 2494]; and Cai Qingzhong [5591 1987 0022].

Shanghai People's Congress Committee Meets

OW1503103790 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 9 Mar 90

[By station reporter (Zhu Mei); from the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress opened its 16th session in Jinjiang Assembly Hall on 9 March. Ye Gongqi,

chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, presided over the morning plenary session.

The meeting heard a report on the results of examination and discussion of the "Shanghai Municipal Regulations (Draft) Governing Family Planning" as well as an explanation about the opinion concerning its revision; an explanation about the revision of the "Regulations (Draft) Governing Supervision of Judicial Work by the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress"; a report on the results of examination and discussion of the "Shanghai Municipal Regulations (Draft) Governing Administration and Management of Public Housing Units in both Urban and Rural Areas" and the "Shanghai Municipal Regulations (Draft) Governing Arbitration of Disputes Over Housing Units in Both Urban and Rural Areas" as well as a report on the amendment to these two regulations; an explanation about revision of the "Resolution (Draft) Concerning the Regulations by the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Governing the Motions Put Forward by the Deputies"; and an explanation about the "Regulations (Draft) Governing Appointment and Dismissal of the Personnel of State Organs by the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress."

That afternoon the meeting separated into four groups which examined and discussed the draft revisions of the "Shanghai Municipal Regulations (Draft) Governing Family Planning" and the "Regulations (Draft) Governing Supervision of Judicial Work by the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress."

Hangzhou Supertanker Fire Brought Under Control

HK1503035990 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
15 Mar 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Li Huahong]

[Text] Hangzhou—An old super-tanker, set on fire by an accident on Monday near some naval facilities at Zhoushan archipelago, had been brought under control late last night after flames drove off local firemen during the morning.

The firemen had to temporarily abandon their efforts yesterday morning as fire broke out from two more cabins of the old nine-cabined 450,000-ton super-tanker, which was being scrapped at the Zhoushan Dinghai Ship Disassembling Plant on Wukuishan Island in the nation's largest archipelago in eastern Zhejiang Province.

"The fire sprayed into the air as high as about 100 metres," an official from the fire protection department of the Provincial Public Security Bureau quoted the local sources as saying.

By 4 pm yesterday fire had erupted from six cabins of the ship, added the official, whose department is now in constant contact with the fire fighting headquarters on the scene.

The fire started at 2:15 pm on Monday when workers were dismantling the tanker. Some 3,000 tons of crude and waste oil were still in its tanks.

One civilian and a fireman were reported slightly injured on Monday while trying to put out the fire.

At 4 pm yesterday, local fire brigades believed they had brought the fire under control and they expected to extinguish it completely later in the evening. They warned, however, that the possibility of an explosion remained.

Large numbers of casualties appeared to be unlikely even if an explosion should occur because the 30 or so families living nearby and a small gas tank at the disassembling plant had been evacuated from the island. All the warships stationed in the neighbouring military harbours had moved out of the area, according to the Hangzhou-based provincial Public Security Bureau.

The burning ship had been secured in the plant's disassembling dock in accordance with the instructions from the Ministry of the Public Security Bureau, so that it could not be carried away by tidal waves.

Zhejiang People's Congress Prepares for Session

OW1503032990 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GM 9 Mar 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The Third Session of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting this afternoon. The meeting announced that preparations for the current session were all in order, and that it would officially open tomorrow.

The preparatory meeting was chaired by Chen Anyu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. He said: At present, the Seventh People's Congress has 740 deputies. The number attending the current session is 719, which constitutes a quorum.

The meeting voted by hand to elect a 79-member presidium and the secretary general for the current session and approved its agenda. The agenda is: First, to hear and examine the work report of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government by Governor Si'en Zulun.

Second, to hear and examine the work report by Ma Cuiying, chairman of the provincial Planning and Economic Commission, on the execution of the 1989 Zhejiang provincial economic and social development plan and a report on the draft of the 1990 Zhejiang provincial economic and social development plan and to examine and approve the report on the implementation of the

1989 economic and social development plan, and the 1990 economic and social development plan.

Third, to hear and examine the work report by (Du Shaoxiang), director of the provincial Finance Department, on the implementation of the 1989 Zhejiang provincial budget and the draft report on the 1990 provincial budget and to examine and approve the implementation of the 1989 provincial budget and the 1990 budget.

Fourth, to hear and examine the work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress by Chairman Chen Anyu.

Fifth, to hear and examine the work report of the Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court by President Yuan Fanglie.

Sixth, to hear and examine the work report of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate by Chief Procurator Hu Canshi.

Seventh, to deal with any other matters.

The meeting also approved the namelist of the current session's financial and budgetary examination committee. After the preparatory meeting, (Liu Feng), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a report on the situation.

Among those sitting on the rostrum were Vice Chairmen Wu Minda, Wu Zhichuan, Li Yuhua, Wang Qidong, Zhu Xuxiang, Wang Yumin, and Yang Bin.

Zhejiang Governor Outlines Tasks for 1990

OW1503032890 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Mar 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] Speaking at the Third Session of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress [date not given], Governor Shen Zulun pointed out that in 1990 Zhejiang must firmly adhere to the basic line characterized by one center [economic construction] and two basic points [upholding the four cardinal principles, and upholding the general principle of carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and reinvigorating the economy] and strive to achieve greater political, economic, and social stability.

Governor Shen Zulun said: Zhejiang's tasks for 1990 are: First, we must ensure stability. This is an assignment of primary importance. All assignments must be subordinated to and serve stability, the requirement of overall importance.

Second, Zhejiang must continue to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and deepen reform so that the national economy will develop in a sustained, steady, and coordinated manner.

Third, Zhejiang must promote closer ties with the masses, be more conscientious in seeking truth from facts and following the mass line, and make the government more honest and clean. We must continue to make unremitting efforts to fight all negative phenomena and corruption.

The governor said: Social and national stability is in the highest interest of the country and the people. We must continue to educate the people on the need to uphold the four cardinal principles and fight against bourgeois, liberal ideas. We must continue to unite all forces that can be united in order to expedite economic retrenchment, deepen reform, fight corruption, promote government honesty, and improve public order in a comprehensive manner.

We must continue to focus our attention on accomplishing economic retrenchment. Macroscopically speaking, we must be firm in implementing austerity. While controlling total supply and demand, we must focus on restructuring production patterns and improving economic performance.

The governor said: The main objectives for Zhejiang's economic growth and social development in 1991 will be: On the premise of achieving better economic results, efforts must be made to increase the gross national product by 4.5 percent, increase gross industrial output by 6 percent, and increase gross agricultural output by 3 percent. In 1991 the total grain output must reach 16 million metric tons, revenues must increase 6.7 percent, exports must reach \$1.85 to \$2 billion, and national population growth must be kept under 9.6 per 1,000. Efforts must also be made to increase, or at least stabilize, the actual income of people in cities and rural areas. New progress must be made in improving people's awareness of socialist ethics and their sense of democracy and law.

Central-South Region

Shenzhen Plans To Become International City

OW1503070290 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Shenzhen, March 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese experts in urban studies predict Shenzhen in Guangdong Province will develop into a large international city.

The experts, who have just completed a six-month survey in this special economic zone, believe the city will have a population of between 2.6 million and three million by the year 2000 and also expect its urban areas to expand by 260 to 280 square kilometers.

According to the experts, the city's annual industrial output value will be 40 billion yuan (about 8.5 billion U.S. dollars), total local income 21 billion yuan (about 4.5 billion U.S. dollars) and exports five billion U.S. dollars.

The expansion will require an estimated investment of 33.5 billion yuan (about 7.1 billion U.S. dollars) to 36.7 billion yuan (about 7.8 billion U.S. dollars).

The experts said Hong Kong is the main source of outside investment for Shenzhen and have suggested the city cooperate with Hong Kong and rely on interior areas to supply fresh farm products and sideline products to stabilize its economy.

Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao Travel Talks Held

*OW1203211590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1538 GMT 12 Mar 90*

[Text] Guangzhou, March 12 (XINHUA)—More than 400 travel agents from Guangdong Province, Hong Kong and Macao met today in Guangzhou, the capital of Guangdong.

Huang Ji, director of the provincial tourism bureau, said that the meeting was intended to promote understanding and friendship among the travel agents and discuss prospects for tourism in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao and export of Guangdong's tourist products.

One hundred thirty-six travel agents from Hong Kong and Macao attended the meeting.

Hainan Governor Attends Symposium on Environment

*HK1403040990 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 90*

[Excerpt] The International Symposium on Hainan's Economic Development and Environmental Protection was held at the Qiongyan Hotel in Haikou yesterday. The symposium was jointly sponsored by the Hainan Provincial People's Government and the State Science and Technology Commission and was attended by more than 40 Chinese and foreign experts.

Liu Jianfeng, governor of Hainan; Bao Keming, executive vice governor of Hainan; Meng Qingping, vice governor of Hainan; and Li Xue, executive vice minister of State Science and Technology Commission and concurrently vice minister of Environmental Protection Commission under the State Council, attended yesterday's symposium.

Yesterday's symposium was jointly presided over by Comrade Bao Keming and Comrade Li Xue.

On behalf of the Hainan Provincial People's Government and the people of Hainan, Comrade Liu Jianfeng delivered a speech at the symposium and extended warm welcome and thanks to all the Chinese and foreign experts attending the symposium.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Jianfeng said that the Chinese Government has already implemented a series of preferential policies toward Hainan. All these preferential policies will remain unchanged. In the meantime, Hainan's development and construction have also been

warmly and actively supported by a large number of foreign businessmen and foreign countries.

Comrade Bao Keming and Comrade Meng Qingping also delivered speeches at the symposium. In their speeches they called for organically integrating Hainan's development with its environmental protection work and called on all Chinese and foreign experts with breadth of vision to render their unreserved support to Hainan in this respect. [passage omitted]

Hainan Secretary Attends Military Sports Meet

*HK1303112090 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 90*

[Summary] Yesterday, Xu Shijie, secretary of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee, attended a sports meet held by the Hainan Provincial Military District. The sports meet was participated in by a total of 347 sportsmen and sportswomen from the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Hainan.

Hubei Stresses Study of Marxist Philosophy

*HK1403154890 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] The provincial party committee Propaganda Department held a provincial theoretical education work conference in Xianning from 11 to 13 March, discussing the issue of how to help cadres of the whole province to study Marxist philosophy this year.

Provincial party committee Propaganda Department head Wang Zhongnong attended and addressed the meeting. Deputy head (Li Dehua) presided over the meeting and made a closing speech.

Wang Zhongnong pointed out in his speech: The party Central Committee attaches great importance to the work of organizing cadres to study philosophy this year; so does our province's party committee. Cadres at all levels should first of all be clear about the aim of the study. What is of basic importance is to master and apply the philosophic stand, viewpoint, and method to analyze and solve all sorts of problems that now challenge us and to guide and push forward our work.

Wang Zhongnong added: We earnestly should rectify the style of study, make efforts to set straight fundamental theoretical problems, grasp the essence of Marxist philosophy, and integrate theory with practice to give impetus to all fields of work. Meanwhile, it is necessary give continuous guidance in study and exercise strict examination and supervision over study. Propaganda departments under party committees at all levels should frequently go down to the grass-roots unity to gain a clear idea of the situation, keep informed of how the study is progressing, and check results of the study.

Hubei Power Plant Construction Accelerated*OW1303020690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1040 GMT 12 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA)—China has spent 250 million yuan on the manufacture and installation of the second 300,000 kw generating set of the Hanchuan coal-fired power plant in central China's Hubei Province.

The plant is expected to generate electricity by the end of this year.

Construction started in December 1987. Installation of the first 300,000 kw generating set was completed in January this year, and it is expected to go into operation in early April.

The main items of equipment of the two generating sets were manufactured by the Shanghai Boiler Factory and Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant.

The two generating sets are the third and fourth 300,000 kw sets made in China since the technology was imported from the United States in the early 1980s. Localization reaches 70 percent.

Hunan Auditing Organs Play Supervisory Role*HK1303114690 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Man. Chin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 90*

[Excerpt] The auditing organs in our province give full play to the supervisory role of auditing and place the focal point of auditing work on some prominent problems emerging from economic improvement and rectification.

According to statistics, auditing organs across the province audited 7,833 departments and projects last year, identifying 680.72 million yuan in violations of financial and economic discipline and discovering 72 units involved in embezzling more than 1 million yuan each and 30 cases of graft and bribery involving embezzlement of more than 10,000 yuan each. [passage omitted]

Southwest Region**Large Copper Deposits Found in Tibet***OW1503133590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0704 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Text] Lhasa, March 15 (XINHUA)—Five copper deposits with verified reserves of nine million tons have been discovered in eastern Tibet Autonomous Region.

The deposits in Qamdo Prefecture are spread over a 3,000-square-kilometer area.

According to geologists from the Tibet regional department of geology and minerals who discovered the deposits, the deposits also contain gold, silver, cobalt, tungsten and zinc.

'Alarming Rise' of Drug Abuse Seen in Yunnan*HK1403133190 Hong Kong AFP in English
1133 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (AFP)—A Chinese newspaper Wednesday reported an alarming rise of heroin and opium use in southwestern Yunnan Province, where it said addiction could wipe out some ethnic minorities.

News of potentially image-damaging social ills is rarely noted in China, but the LEGAL DAILY reported dozens of deaths, mostly youths, who overdosed on drugs or contracted AIDS from injecting heroin with contaminated needles. Experts here say the death toll is probably higher in Yunnan, a region near the Golden Triangle where the borders of Thailand, Laos and Burma meet and where much of the world's opium poppies are grown and refined into heroin.

The number of reported AIDS cases in China saw a more than five-fold increase in February, when the health ministry said 146 addicts in Yunnan had contracted Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

The state-run newspaper gave graphic accounts of the "white plague" in frontier villages populated mostly by ethnic minorities, adding that crime had seen a spectacular rise. Police have so far been unable to stop the drug trade, the paper said. As soon as they crack down on dealers, the narcotics network resurfaces in small towns and even the provincial capital of Kunming.

It said there were 10,000 opium and heroin dealers alone in the Dehong region, near Burma, and "several dozen" users had died from overdose. The situation, it warned, had reached such an alarming level that some ethnic minorities could be completely wiped out.

Local authorities discovered that all but five of the 34 families of the Jingpo minority in an unnamed small border village smoked opium and heroin, including officials, the paper said. The Jingpo minority numbers 80,000.

"Addicts steal, kill and prostitute themselves to get the money to buy drugs," the report said. The paper told of a young addict looking for a fix who killed a teacher to steal 10 yuan (2.10 dollars) and a private businessman in Kunming, "as thin as a bamboo stalk," who was arrested last April after selling all of his belongings.

The Yunnan authorities have spent 1.68 million yuan (360,000 dollars) in a bid to stop drug use, opening detoxification centers and organizing group education meetings in schools and businesses.

The Chinese press said last month that 1,800 young addicts were arrested in the first five months of 1989 in Yunnan. In Kunming alone, 280 arrests were made in the first third of 1989 and 16 drug dens shut down. Other reports said there were 30 clandestine laboratories in the province refining up to 10 tonnes of heroin a year.

The Health Ministry announced in February that 146 addicts in Yunnan had contracted AIDS from injecting heroin with contaminated needles. China had until the recent disclosures blamed the incidence of AIDS on sexual relations with foreigners.

At a conference of Asian narcotics experts here in October, Chinese authorities acknowledged that southwestern China had become a major transit point for heroin. The drug was trafficked through China to nearby Hong Kong and then moved on to the international market.

The official press in other regions in China has also recently reported numerous executions of drug traffickers, confirming that the problem is spreading. A court in the ancient northwestern capital of Xian in late February sentenced a trafficker to death. At the end of 1989 city authorities issued an ultimatum to addicts to turn themselves in to the police.

North Region

Beijing International Trade Fair Closes 14 Mar

OW1503013490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1240 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—More than 130 million U.S. dollars-worth of business was concluded at the 10-day Beijing Foreign Trade Fair which closed here today, a 20 percent increase over the previous one.

Top sellers were mechanical products, of which over 12 million U.S. dollars-worth were sold, some two million U.S. dollars-worth more than at the previous fair.

More than five million U.S. dollars-worth each were sold of garments, textiles, light industrial, electronic and mineral products.

Beijing's high-tech products, presented at the fair for the first time, attracted a lot of attention from foreign buyers, although less than three million U.S. dollars-worth were sold.

Some 1,800 businessmen from more than 60 countries and regions, including Hong Kong, the United States, Japan, Iran, Federal Germany, France, Italy, Australia and Singapore attended the fair.

Beijing To Reduce Investment in Fixed Assets

HK1503105190 Beijing CEI Database in English
15 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Beijing will cut its fixed assets investment by 10.9 percent this year to 5.59 billion yuan from the 6.51 billion yuan of 1989.

According to the municipal government, this will include 3.82 billion yuan of fixed assets investment made by state-owned units, representing 13.4 percent less than the 4.41 billion yuan of last year; 1.4 billion and 580

million yuan of the investment made by collectively-owned and private enterprises respectively which remain the same as last year.

Work of Local Congresses in Tianjin Examined

OW1403094890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1331 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Tianjing, March 13 (XINHUA)—Officials of a district administration in Tianjin inspected retail shops and farm produce markets to examine vegetable prices soon after the close of the recent local people's congress.

This is because vegetable price hikes were a topic raised by Professor Jia Xiuyan from the Economics Department of Nankai University.

Jia Xiuyan, a deputy to the congress of the Nankai district, suggested that it is necessary to organize price inspection teams consisting of local residents and publicize purchasing and selling prices of vegetables.

The deputy, who is a part-time price inspector, often helps settle such disputes. In addition, he helps solve such questions as teachers' and students' discontent about university canteens.

Leaders of districts in Tianjin have been elected by deputies to the district congresses and the deputies have been elected through universal suffrage. A new round of elections of both deputies and congresses has just been completed in Tianjin. Nankai University, one of the 253 constituencies in Tianjin, was designated to elect three deputies to the district congress. According to Chinese law, each candidate needs one nominator and three seconders. Election is conducted through secret ballot with more candidates than positions to be filled.

In the first round, 634 candidates were nominated at the university, which publicized the list of candidates by post and issued printed lists to 608 electoral groups.

Through repeated discussion and consultation, the candidates were reduced to 94, then 11 and then five. Then the final four candidates were introduced to the voters through publications and meetings.

The balloting went smoothly and 76 percent of the 12,483 voters turned out, higher than at the previous election three years ago.

Three deputies were elected; they included one university official and two teachers. The candidate who lost was a student, who received fewer votes than the others.

Wang Fushan, a postgraduate in the philosophy department, said that all the voters took the polls seriously. The student voters studied, analyzed and compared the biographical notes and qualifications of all candidates, and raised questions or doubts which were answered by officials of the university.

Wang, who was chief of an electoral group, said that all voters in his group cast their ballots. "As citizens of the People's Republic of China, we cherish our democratic rights," Wang added.

Deng Yungui, a teacher in the law department, said that he attended the whole process of the election and considered it a success.

The three deputies to the district congress have lived up to the expectations of their constituents. They earnestly listen to their opinions and represent them in raising criticism and suggestions during the district people's congress.

Physiology Professor Tan Chengzhang, a deputy to the district congress, said that he collected opinions and demands from voters before the opening of the meeting and put forward proposals orally or in written form at the congress.

Professor Tan has served three terms as a deputy.

"Since the voters trust me I'm ready to do my best to reflect their opinions and do something for them," Professor Tan said.

Tianjin Launches Learn-From-Lei Feng Campaign

*SK1003013190 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 1 Mar 90*

[Text] In order to mark the 27th anniversary of the inscriptions of the elderly proletarian revolutionaries, including Mao Zedong, for the campaign of learning from Lei Feng to promote the deep development of activities in the campaign, the Tianjin Municipal Chinese Youth League [CYL] Committee and the Political Department under the Tianjin Municipal Garrison District jointly sponsored a forum at the Youth Palace with the participation of representatives of advanced units and individuals emerging in learning from Lei Feng, and marked the event of first putting the book *Lei Feng—the imperishable torch that can be passed on for thousands of years—on sale*.

Attending the forum were leading personnel from the municipal level organs, including Liu Jinfeng, Zhang Zaiwang, Wang Xudong, and Xiao Yuan. Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, wrote an inscription for the book, which reads learn from the spirit of Lei Feng and strive to be new successors who are in conformity with the four requirements of cadres.

At the forum, the participating representatives of advanced units and individuals emerging in learning from Lei Feng on various fronts throughout the municipality, including those from the CYL organizations of the municipal water supply company, the municipal sewage disposal office, and the antichemical warfare company under the PLA unit of the Tianjin Garrison District; and (Wu Jinshun), chief of the cleaning squad of

Beitang District, delivered reports on their deeds scored in developing the spirit of Lei Feng and doing Lei Feng style deeds.

It was urged at the forum that the CYL organizations at all levels should regard the activities of learning from Lei Feng as the task of upgrading the ideological awareness and basic quality of youths; recommend those who have done good deeds for the society as a whole, made contributions to their own fronts, and scored first-grade achievements in their work; and should pay attention to publicizing the typical cases and deeds and encouraging healthy trends so as to enable the spirit of Lei Feng to be passed on from generation to generation and to make contributions to developing the municipality's excellent situation.

Tan Shaowen Attends Activities

*SK1003005590 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 4 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] On 4 March, the broad masses of Communist Youth League [CYL] members, youths, cadres from all walks of life, soldiers of the Liberation Army, armed police force, and public security cadres and policemen held learn-from-Lei Feng activities by carrying out volunteer work in the downtown districts and public municipal places. [passage omitted]

In the morning, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, and General Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Beijing Military Region, visited the officers and men and college students who were carrying out volunteer work at the Tianjin Railway Station.

While holding talks with the college students, Tan Shaowen said: [Begin recording] These learn-from-Lei Feng activities have the characteristics of the times. These activities were necessary in the 1960s but they are also necessary in the 1990s. We must persist in realistically continuing these activities in an effort to make them yield better results. As for college students, we hope that they will be further trained during these activities and will further get in touch with the vast society and do more useful things. [end recording] [passage omitted]

On 4 March, municipal leaders, including Liu Jinfeng and Huang Yanzhi, and responsible comrades of the garrison district also participated in the learn-from-Lei Feng activities together with the broad masses of people.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Bank Supports Agricultural Production

*OW1403064490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1109 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[Text] Harbin, March 13 (XINHUA)—The Bank of Agriculture in northeast Heilongjiang Province plans to

issue 1.4 billion yuan in loans (about 300 million U.S. dollars) to support the province's agricultural production this year.

The total is 160 million yuan more than that of last year and the largest figure in recent years.

In 1989, Heilongjiang suffered serious natural disasters with a bad grain harvest and the bank was left with 200 million yuan in bad loans. However it still made great efforts to increase funds for agricultural development by decreasing industrial and commercial loans and encouraging people to save.

This year's agricultural loans will be mainly used in developing agricultural science and technology, including high-yield grain production projects, cultivation of fine breeds of animals, water conservancy, and farming machinery.

Heilongjiang Peasants Compete in Farm Production

OW1503083490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0143 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Harbin, March 15 (XINHUA)—Heilongjiang Province, northeast China, has recently selected 6,000 winners of a "high yield competition" among its rural population.

The province started the competition in 1984 in grain yield and sideline production and the number of competitors has increased from 6,000 at first to 400,000 households now, 10 percent of all rural households.

Zhao Xilin, vice chairman of the provincial association for science and technology, said that the aim of the competition is to help spread better farming expertise.

He said that practice in the past years proves that the competition has promoted farm production as a whole.

Qin Yuhai, a peasant in Ligu Village on the outskirts of Zhadong City, harvested 13,477.5 kilograms of corn per hectare in 1984, the highest in the province. He became a winner for that year.

The next year, Li Yongming, a young peasant in another village of the same city, went to study Qin's experience, and in 1988 and 1989, Li achieved 17,250 kilograms and 17,265 kilograms per hectare.

Their successful experience set 70 percent of the local peasants on the move, and the local corn yield went up to average over 7,500 kilograms per hectare.

Liang Fengying, a woman peasant, has become a successful chicken farmer, and she has helped nearly 1,000 households in the surrounding villages to get rich.

Jilin Democratic League Holds Plenary Session

SK1303050590 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] The seventh plenary session of the eighth provincial committee of the China Democratic League concluded in Changchun today after a two-day session. The session relayed the guidelines of the second plenary session of the sixth Central Committee of the China Democratic League, and discussed the major points of the work of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League for 1990, and ways to implement the CPC Central Committee's opinions on persisting in and improving the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the CPC leadership.

The participants held: In the new year, the China Democratic League of the province should conscientiously study, publicize, and implement the CPC Central Committee's opinions, actively participate in the discussion and administration of state affairs, pay attention to developing its advantage the cultural and educational fronts, successfully educate the people, conduct education among young students on revolutionary traditions and the national conditions, achieve a success of cultural and propaganda work, and make contributions to safeguarding social stability. It should arouse the enthusiasm of its members, and adopt measures that suit local conditions to carry out practical and beneficial work for the endeavor of improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform of the province and various localities. To meet the needs in the new situation, it should improve itself, and upgrade the quality of its members.

Quan Shuren's Activities in Liaoning Reported

Attends TU Congress Opening

SK1503005390 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Excerpts] The sixth congress of the Liaoning Provincial Trade Union Council ceremoniously opened at the Liaoning People's Theater of Shenyang on the afternoon of 13 March.

A total of 800 full members of the trade union attended the congress. Present at the congress were leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the provincial military district, including Quan Shuren, Wang Guangzhong, Li Changchun, Xu Shaofu, Sun Qi, Wang Julu, Hu Yimin, Chen Suzhi, Liu Dongfan, Shang Wen, Wang Chonglu, Zuo Kun, Cheng Jinxiang, Shen Xianhui, Lin Sheng, Wen Shizhen, Jiao Shuaizhang, Fu Jiaji, and (Sun Yukun). Huang Oudong and Li Huang, former veteran leaders of the provincial party committee; and Wang Chonglun, a well-known national model worker and former vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, were also invited to attend the congress.

The items on the agenda of the congress are to hear, examine, and discuss the work report of the fifth committee of the provincial Trade Union Council, to examine and discuss the financial report of the fifth committee and the work report of the funds examination committee, and to elect the sixth committee of the Liaoning Provincial Trade Union Council and its funds examination committee.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech at the congress. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the fifth committee of the provincial Trade Union Council, (Li Guozhong), president of the provincial Trade Union Council, delivered a report entitled "Unite With and Guide All Staff and Workers of the Province To Bring Into Full Play Their Role as a Main Force in Stabilizing Society, Improving the Economic Environment, Rectifying Economic Order, and Deepening Reforms."

Attends Women's Day Rally

SK1003015790 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Excerpts] On the morning of 7 March, women representatives from all trades and professions and of various nationalities throughout the province gathered happily at Zhonghua Theater in Shenyang to celebrate the 8 March International Women's Day. [passage omitted]

Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech at the rally. He said: During the past year, under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, women from all walks of life and of various nationalities throughout the province further emancipated their minds, [words indistinct], and did much in advancing reform and opening up. We can say that our province's political stability and economic development embodied the hard work and active efforts of the 18 million women throughout the province. This year is the most crucial year of the three-year rectification campaign and the year for laying a foundation for realizing the fighting objectives of the 1990s. The provincial party committee hoped that the broad masses of women will clearly understand the situation, strengthen confidence, correctly handle the relations between individual and state interests and the immediate and long-term interests, build up the country and manage their households through thrift and hard work, and make more contributions to maintaining social stability, and successfully carrying out the campaign of improvement and rectification and deepening of reform.

Attending the rally were leading comrades, including Quan Shuren, Sun Qi, Hu Yimin, Chen Suzhi, Liu Dongfan, Wang Chonglu, Zhang Zhiyuan, (Liu Wen), Wang Wenyuan, Li Ming, Zhang Yan, and Fu Jiaji.

Northwest Region

Qinghai CPC Committee Holds Committee Meeting

HK1403133490 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting yesterday morning to study and discuss the "Communique of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee."

The meeting expressed whole-hearted support for the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Strengthening Ties Between the CPC and the People" and resolved to conscientiously study and implement to the letter the "decision."

During their discussions, all the members of the Standing Committee of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee unanimously held that the "Decision" adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee is a major policy decision made by the CPC Central Committee headed by Comrade Jiang Zemin. The "decision" is also the first official CPC document wholly devoted to an exposition of the relations between the CPC and the people. [passage omitted]

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Tian Chengping, deputy secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee.

Comrade Tian Chengping delivered a speech at yesterday's meeting. He said that the nature and goal of the CPC determine that the CPC must orient all its work to serving the interests of the people. Under the current circumstances, it is all the more necessary for the CPC to strengthen its ties with the broad masses of the people. All the comrades must fully understand the importance and urgency of this question so as to heighten their own consciousness in implementing the decisions made by the central authorities.

At present, it is also necessary to organize the broad masses of the CPC members and cadres to conscientiously study the "communique" and the "decision." All leading comrades must take the lead in this regard and must truly comprehend the spirit of these two important documents, heighten their own understanding in this regard, comprehensively implement all the decisions made by the central authorities, go deep to the grass-roots level and carry out investigations and research among the people, carry out work in a down-to-earth manner, improve the existing ties between the CPC and the people, steadfastly strengthen the building of a clean government and a fine party style, and practically strengthen the inner-party supervision.

Finally, Comrade Tian Chengping pointed out that all comrades must make concerted efforts to promote this year's economic work and strive to maintain a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of Qinghai's

economy in the course of the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening the reform. He stressed that this is where the fundamental interests of the people of Qinghai lie and is also the common desire of the people of Qinghai. So long as all comrades in Qinghai join hands with one another and make concerted efforts to do their work well, especially the economic work, Qinghai will certainly be able to make more headway in the year 1990.

(Ma Wanli), chairman of the Qinghai Provincial Advisory Committee; Han Yingxuan, vice chairman of the Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee; and other responsible comrades attended yesterday's meeting as nonvoting delegates. [passage omitted]

Shaanxi People's Congress Committee Meets 15 Mar

Approves Governor's Resignation

HK1503063990 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] The Seventh Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 13th meeting in Xian yesterday.

The meeting decided to accept Hou Zhongbin's resignation as governor of Shaanxi and to appoint Bai Qingcai as vice governor and concurrently acting governor.

Zhang Boxing, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, relayed the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee at the start of the meeting.

On the morning of 11 March 1990, Mou Lingsheng, deputy secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, presided over a meeting attended by members of various democratic parties, members of the Shaanxi Provincial Association of Industry and Commerce, responsible persons of various mass organizations, and well-known public figures without party affiliation. At the meeting, Comrade Mou Lingsheng briefed the participants on the impending personnel change regarding the governor of Shaanxi. Because of his transfer to another post, Comrade Hou Zhongbin had applied to resign.

At yesterday's meeting, Comrade Hou Zhongbin made a speech explaining to all the members of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee about his resignation as governor and expressing his heart-felt thanks to the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and all the cadres and masses in Shaanxi for their unreserved support of his work for many years in the past.

Comrade Bai Qingcai, who had recently been appointed deputy secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, also attended yesterday's meeting and met with

all the members of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

After deliberation, and the taking of a vote by a show of hands, all the members of the Standing Committee approved Comrade Hou Zhongbin's resignation. Then by a secret ballot, they decided to appoint Comrade Bai Qingcai as vice governor and concurrently acting governor.

Altogether 32 members of the Standing Committee attended yesterday's meeting, which was presided over by Li Xipu, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Appoints Shanxi Man as Acting Governor

OW1403131690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1120 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Xian, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—The 13th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress adopted a decision today to appoint Bai Qingcai as vice governor of Shaanxi Province to serve as the acting governor.

Bai Qingcai, 57, comes from Wutai County, Shanxi Province. He has long been engaged in financial and economic work. Since 1981 he has served consecutively as permanent secretary of the Jindongnan Prefectural CPC Committee, vice governor of Shanxi, member of the Standing Committee of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, and vice governor. In March 1990 he was transferred to Shaanxi to become deputy secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee.

The session accepted the request by Hou Zhongbin to resign from the post of Shaanxi governor.

New Shaanxi Acting Governor Bai Qingcai Profiled

HK1503071190 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] The following is a profile of Bai Qingcai:

Bai Qingcai, male, 57 years old, is a CPC member and has had a high school education. Bai is a native of Wutai County, Shanxi Province. Bai joined the government in June 1949.

He first worked as a section chief at the Shanxi Provincial People's Bank. Later on, he worked as a secretary at the Shanxi Provincial Finance Commission, director of the General Office of the Shanxi Provincial Planning Commission, deputy director of the Shanxi Provincial Finance Commission, and executive secretary of the Jindongnan Prefectural CPC Committee of Shanxi Province.

In 1983 Bai was appointed vice governor of Shanxi Province and concurrently member of the Standing Committee of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee. In March 1990 Bai was appointed deputy secretary of Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee.

Newspapers Cover PRC Speech on Taiwan*HK1303074390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 12 Mar 90 p 5*

[Unattributed article: "Hong Kong and Taiwan Newspapers Publish Excerpts of an Important Speech by an Authoritative Person in China Denouncing the Taiwan Authorities' Connivance at Taiwanese Independence Activities"]

[Text] A speech delivered by an authoritative person in our country on the development of the Taiwan situation was covered or excerpted by various newspapers in Hong Kong and Taiwan. Special attention was paid to the issue of the independence of Taiwan, and there were harsh criticisms to that effect.

According to a prominent headline carried by TA KUNG PAO in Hong Kong, an authoritative person in Beijing expressed concern over the development of the Taiwan situation and pointed out that connivance at the Taiwan independence movement had been brought about by a policy failure on the part of the high-ranking Kuomintang authorities. In introductory remarks to a news article, CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Taiwan quoted the authoritative person in Beijing as saying that the serious split in the Kuomintang was the result of its connivance at the development of Taiwan independence forces and its promotion of "double recognition."

In an editorial of the Taiwanese LIEN HO PAO, it was pointed out that the "most pressing issue" at present was the Taiwan independence movement, and that even Communist China expressed deep concern over it. It was also pointed out that developments in Taiwan's political situation had indeed "provided a group of Taiwan independence elements with a cover up," that the Taiwanese people were greatly concerned about how Li Teng-hui would deal with the "dividing line between Taiwan independence and democracy," and that it was hoped Li would indicate, by his actions, the course that he wished to take. According to a report filed by the newspaper's correspondent in Washington DC, a senior official of the Chinese Embassy in the United States said that China hoped Taiwan "would never take the Taiwan independence line," and that Taiwanese policy "connived at" the blatant antics of Taiwanese independence forces during the elections.

In a 9 March editorial, WEN WEI PO in Hong Kong pointed out that the Kuomintang's implementation of incorrect policies had fostered splittist activities and enabled the Taiwanese independence influence to expand continuously. Furthermore, foreign antirevolutionary forces had always colluded with Taiwanese independence elements to attempt to sever Taiwan permanently from Chinese territory. If the Taiwanese Government, in striving for foreigners' support in its elections, refused to change its existing policy, then Taiwan would deviate more and more from the right course, and the chaos would be even more difficult to control.

The editorial opined that the important speech delivered on 8 March by the authoritative person in our country was "sincere and honest," and that it was hoped the Taiwanese authorities would think thrice.

KMT Official Views Reunification With Taiwan*HK1203100090 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Mar 90 p 1*

[By "our staff reporter"]

[Text] A senior official of the mainland-based Revolutionary Committee of Kuomintang (RCKMT) called on his "old friends and colleagues" to play an active role in the cause of China's reunification, and oppose Taiwan's so-called "independence." Zhu Xuefan, Vice-President of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Chairman of RCKMT, said that was a common desire on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to reunify the motherland peacefully. "We should have an unavoidable duty to devote ourselves to this great cause," he said. "Therefore, we should carry on the spirit of anti-imperialism and patriotism of Dr Sun Yat-sen and make joint efforts towards the reunification of China." Zhu was speaking at a ceremony commemorating the 65th anniversary of the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen on March 12th, 1925.

The memorial ceremony was marked by the unveiling of a 2.8-metre marble statue of the late Chinese revolutionary leader—who was also the founder of the Kuomintang—in Beijing's suburban Fragrant Hill on Saturday.

"We will commemorate Dr Sun Yat-sen forever for his magnificent contributions to the cause of the independence and reunification of our country," Zhu said.

"We share the same originator with our old friends and colleagues in the Taiwanese Kuomintang. We are deeply concerned about the situation on the island. We expect them to make efforts in opposing the so-called "independence drive and to promote the cause of China's reunification," Zhu stated.

"Meanwhile, we welcome our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, as well as Overseas Chinese, to come back to pay their respects to Dr Sun's statue and his tomb." Several hundred people, including State and Party leaders, attended the ceremony.

Kuomintang's Internal Struggle Viewed**WEN WEI PO Editorial***HK1303040090 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Mar 90 p 2*

[Editorial: "In Seeking Stability, It Is Necessary To Suit the Remedy to the Case"]

[Text] It appears that the power struggle within the Taiwan Kuomintang has come into the open and a

white heat. More than 100 "National Assembly deputies" expressed where they stood not long ago, supporting and nominating Lin Yang-kang [2651 3152 3263] and Chiang Wei-kuo [5592 4885 0948] as presidential and vice presidential candidates against Lee Teng-hui and Li Yuen-zu. This indicates an unprecedented split within the Kuomintang (KMT) since it moved to Taiwan.

The KMT is a political party with a long standing. It could have decided who to run for government offices on the strength on its harmonious inner-party operation. The current dispute is attributed to 1) imbalance in power distribution; and 2) controversies in major policies and lines.

Probably, the latter factor weighs heavier. Taiwan is at a crossroad of its historical development. The majority of the masses have come to see that Taiwan is part of China, and reunification with the mainland is inevitable. The future can be only one China, but not "two Chinas," nor will it be "one China, one Taiwan." Under such circumstances, many people are for gradually lifting the restrictions on transport, trade and postal relations with Mainland China, and implementing the establishment of such relations. To seek raw materials and a market, the industrial and commercial circles want all the more to conduct direct trade with the mainland, and demand to lift relevant restrictions. That is people's desire, and the trend of the times. However, the top echelon in Taiwan are wavering. Some of them are for conforming to the people's will, to push forward reunification, to gradually establish ties in trade with the mainland, and to relax relations between the two shores. While some of them incline to "Taiwan's independence"; they have tolerated the expansion of forces pursuing Taiwan's independence, and suppressed the voice in favor of reunification. Others have sown discord between people from other provinces on the mainland and Taiwanese personalities, and resorted to elbowing out or applying pressure on some people covertly or overtly in order to push forward a policy by which Taiwan is to become a political body isolated itself overseas. Arising from this are inner-party controversies. Moreover, presidential election involves the distribution of power, thus the differences have gradually widened.

To stabilize the situation of the "presidential" election, Li Teng-hui invited eight KMT old guards to negotiation on 4 March, and acknowledged that his choice of Li Yuen-zu as his campaign partner "does lack comprehensive consideration," at the same time, expressed his hope that the eight old guards would help in "patching up" the situation, and "advise" Lin Yang-kang and Chiang Wei-kuo to withdraw from the presidential campaign. There were different tendencies between the eight old guards. Some were willing to help patch up the situation; others were talking ambiguously; still others frankly criticized against Lee Teng-hui for his work style. Hsieh Tung-min believed that the party should examine itself when it had reduced to a situation of bringing inner-party disputes to the open. Chen Li-fu questioned the party's current

policy toward the mainland and foreign policy. He believed that such policies might lead the people astray with the surfacing of the situation of "Taiwan's independence."

The talks between the eight old guards and Li Teng-hui led to Chiang Yen-shih standing up to meditate between the two sides; hopefully, the contradiction is likely to be resolved. Chiang Yen-shih claimed that his deep friendship with the "candidates" might help in "patching up" the gap.

Moreover, through Hsieh Tung-min, Li Teng-hui sent a message to Lin Yang-kang and Chiang Wei-kuo, expressing his hope that the two would excuse themselves from the "National Assembly Deputies Banquet in Support of Lin and Chiang." However, 200 "National Assembly deputies" of the KMT old guards faction openly expressed where they stood, and supported Lin Yang-kang and Chiang Wei-kuo to run for presidency. This made the situation all the more complicated. Has Chiang Yen-shih made any progress in his negotiations with those old guards? The picture remains misty to date. However, Li Teng-hui has to earnestly make a two-point promise: 1) in personnel, he must continue to keep all the elite in administration from various provinces on the mainland; and 2) he must issue a statement on policy, to dispel the masses' anxieties over "Taiwan's independence."

Chiang Yen-shih has been working hard in the hope of success in patching up the situation. Although he has stressed that there would not be any "preconditions" in "persuading Lin and Chiang to withdraw"; however, he made the promise that no reshuffling would take place after the election, and members of the original cabinet would remain intact. But the fact is other old guards participating in meeting Li Teng-hui have refrained from openly "persuading Lin and Chiang to withdraw," as did Chiang Yen-shih. On the contrary, the old guards faction has made one long stride forward, they are to found a campaign headquarters with support from party, government, army, cultural and press circles to help Lin and Chiang in the presidential election campaign today with a great momentum. Thus, it will be all the more difficult to "persuade two to withdraw."

On the other hand, Li Yuen-zu openly denied the practice of "sacrificing minor things to save major ones" yesterday, and clarified that the partnership between the two Lis would be rock firm. Li Teng-hui and Li Yuen-zu called on "National Assembly deputies" all day yesterday to canvass votes. That shows no relaxation and compromise between the two sides are on the horizon.

While visiting the "National Assembly" deputies, Li Teng-hui asserted that the Taiwan KMT "will base on Taiwan, show concern for Mainland China, with its view stretching all over the world" to show that he is for reunification. In addition, he stressed that "without the party's security, security in society would be out of the question; it is our hope that people will be free of

anxieties with prosperity of the society." His words sound reasonable. Should the Taiwan KMT avoid a split, with Taiwan maintaining prosperity and stability, people's minds would naturally be at ease. To accomplish this, however, it seems necessary to find out the root-cause that has led to unease; only then, will it be possible to suit the remedy to the case.

RENMIN RIBAO Report

HK1403042390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 10 Mar 90 p 2

[Report: "Struggle at Top Level of Taiwan's Kuomintang Continues"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 8 Mar (RENMIN RIBAO)—According to Taiwan's newspapers, the struggle at the top level of Taiwan's Kuomintang [KMT] is still going on. On 7 March, Li Teng-hui made a speech at a meeting of the KMT's Central Committee. Just two days ago, many newspapers in Taipei held that this meeting would be the key to "reaching unification" within the KMT, but most of them believed it was unable to achieve its desired results.

Taiwan's CHUNG YANG JIH PAO [CENTRAL DAILY] carried Li Teng-hui's speech on its front page. He said: "The processes of the KMT's organization and policy making and its attribute can all be examined and readjusted." But he added: "All party members have the duty to support the party's policies and implement its policy decisions." This shows that he had no intention of making any changes in the persons selected by the Standing Committee of the KMT Central Committee for the posts of "president" and "vice president."

In another prominent place, the paper carried Lin Yang-kang's remarks: "The ruling party is perfect. It will not split." He also said that it was "unreasonable and unfair either in common sense and feeling or in law" that people outside had affixed all responsibilities to himself. There was also some remarks of "Defense Minister" Hao Po-tsun: "The army remains absolutely neutral."

CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO [CHINA TIMES] reported that as Li Teng-hui's speech "had not been positively responded, the effort for reaching unification suffered a defeat." It also said that "there are no signs showing that Lin Yang-kang and Chiang Wei-kuo will withdraw from the election campaign or will not even wait for being elected. The non-mainstream faction will discuss the future trend in one or two days." The report said: The people at the core of the "non-main stream faction" held that "there is nothing substantial and there is not a time table for reform" in Li Teng-hui's speech. That is why it is not well received by the people. Chiang Wei-kuo told reporters after the Standing Committee meeting: "My attitude of waiting for being elected is not changed. I would not be Chiang Wei-kuo if I often made changes." Lin Yang-kang also showed no sign of retreat. He said: "There is no law to serve as the ground for rejecting the assembly men to be reelected." The report also quoted Li

Huan, president of the "Executive Yuan": "Waiting for being elected instead of entering into election contest is not violation of the law." He continued: "If the KMT continues to emphasize tradition to the neglect of democratic reform, under the current situation of rapid social changes, it is hard to say whether its rule can be continued for six more years." From the above-quoted remarks of the "non-main stream faction" personages, we can see that the struggle at the top level of the KMT has not yet ceased. It was also reported that "the smile has disappeared" from the face of Chiang Yan-shih, a KMT veteran, who is "quite disappointed" in the effort to harmonize the differences.

LIEN HO PAO [UNITED DAILY NEWS] said: It seems that Li Teng-hui "has not yet achieved his hoped-for results through this speech and the non-main stream personages have not yet changed their original stand." "The effort to reach unification at the top level of the KMT has encountered new difficulties."

Li Teng-hui's speech has received entirely different responses from among the members of the "National Assembly." The "nominator faction," who are supporting Li Teng-hui, said it is "full of sincerity." But the "wait-for being elected faction," who are supporting Lin Yang-kang and Chiang Wei-kuo, said it is "full of empty words." LIEN HO PAO said: Some "assemblymen," who have openly declared support for the "two Lis," have begun to show hesitation on this question. Most Taiwan newspapers hold that whether the top level of the KMT can "reach unification" "depends on the next round of conflicts."

Independence Slogans Discovered After Fire

HK1303043790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 12 Mar 90 p 5

[Article: "Slogan on 'Taiwan Independence' Appears at the Gate of Taiwan's Legislative Yuan"]

[Text] News from Taipei: A serious fire broke out at midnight on 8 March in Taiwan's "Legislative Yuan". Slogans with the lettering "Wash Taiwan with Blood" and "Strive for Taiwan Independence" appeared on the wall at the entrance of the Yuan.

The fire occurred late at night that day. Police sources said the fire was allegedly started by "anti-government activists". The fire destroyed a few conference rooms in the "Legislative Yuan" and was put out 40 minutes later. Eyewitnesses discovered the slogans "Wash Taiwan with Blood" and "Strive for Taiwan Independence" on the front entrance wall.

Commentary on Squabble Over Length of Work Week

OW1103023090 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Station commentary: "Taiwan's Ruling and Opposition Parties Keep Squabbling Over Five-Day Work Week"]

[Text] Six county and city mayors on Taiwan, who are either members of the Democratic Progressive Party or without party affiliation, unanimously reached a decision that, beginning on 25 February, they would institute a system of a five-day work week for county or city government functionaries within the areas under their jurisdiction. In defiance of the strong opposition from the Taiwan authorities and Taiwan provincial government, the decision was put into effect on 24 February. On 27 February, Taiwan's Executive Yuan made a special appeal calling on government employees and staff members of public schools in these six counties and cities to observe law and discipline governing public functionaries and exercise good judgment by going to and leaving their offices at the hours set by the Executive Yuan. The Taiwan provincial government even adopted a decision to take disciplinary action against the county and city mayors who arbitrarily instituted the five-day work week. However, the six county and city mayors persisted in implementing the system and expressed the willingness to bear all responsibility for it, no matter what punitive measures are taken against them by higher authorities.

It has been learned that Taipei County Mayor You Qing has said that it is the provincial government's business to decide what punishment will be taken. He is not concerned about it. The mayors of Yilan, Gaoxiung, Pingdong, Zhanghua, and Jiayi have also made it known that they would rather bear all responsibility than change their position on the new system of a five-day work week.

The contradiction and dispute between Taiwan's Executive Yuan and Taiwan provincial government on the one hand and the six county and city mayors who are not members of the ruling party on the other hand has become hot news attracting public attention. The heart of the matter is not whether it is wise to practice the system of a five-day work week. It is why the six county and city mayors would risk punishment by enforcing the new system in defiance of their superiors' attempts at

persuasion and advice. TAIWAN SHIHBAO said in a recent article: The non-Kuomintang mayors of the six counties and cities have been in office for less than two months and could not wait to take a stand against the central and provincial governments by enforcing the five-day work week. They have not publicly revealed the real purpose behind this, but, very possibly, their real purpose is to break down the centralization of political power and expand the self-government powers of the localities. Soon after assuming office, they realized the importance of decisionmaking power concerning personnel and financial matters. They are extremely unhappy with the situation in which this important power is completely in the hands of the Kuomintang. This is why they decided to take a stand against the Kuomintang. The enforcement of a five-day work week is their way of using a dispute to put over their own views.

The enforcement of a five-day work week has caused different responses among different organizations in the six counties and cities. The commercial circles are happy with it because this will give consumers two full days to carry out various consumer activities and thus mean brisker business for the commercial circles. But some people in the industrial circles [words indistinct].

The mayors of these six counties and cities, which have jurisdiction over one-third of the province's population, feel secure in the knowledge that they enjoy strong backing among the people. They have repeatedly announced that they are not afraid of punishment and will persist in their position. It seems the authorities concerned also have apprehensions that a political storm might break out should they really take any punitive actions. In today's Taiwan, where government authority and powers are nothing more than empty words, a statement claiming that someone or something will be dealt with in accordance with law usually remains just a statement on paper and is not followed by any action.

PRC Redeployment Along Coast Termed 'Threat'*OW1403164090 Taipei CNA in English
1548 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Taipei, March 14 (CNA)—The Chinese Communist's recent troop redeployment along the southeastern coast of China was aimed at "diverting attention from its domestic troubles," a ranking Kuomintang official said Wednesday.

Cheng Hsin-hsiung, director of the KMT Department of Mainland [words indistinct], said Peking was "threatening" the Republic of China on Taiwan at the same time as the eighth National Assembly session was being held.

The Peking move was also intended as a threat to the Republic of China on Taiwan as calls for Taiwan independence had surged recently, Cheng said in a report to the KMT Central Standing Committee.

He said, "We must be on alert" and "strengthen our preparation" against any eventualities from Peking's military mobilization on the coast facing Taiwan.

"At the same time," he added, "we must warn the Chinese Communist authorities not to act recklessly."

Reporting on the recent mainland situation, Cheng said the Chinese Communist Party had convened a plenary meeting to discuss measures to cushion the impact from the fast changes in Soviet, Mongolian and East European Communist parties.

The plenum also searched for ways to rationalize Peking's "four cardinal principles" of Communist Party leadership, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought, socialist policy line and proletariat dictatorship, according to Cheng.

He pointed out that the communist leadership also discussed measures to prevent possible outbreaks of the democracy movement between April and September.

The democracy movement was likely to erupt again in April, the anniversary of the 1989 Tiananmen incident, or in the runup to September, when the 1990 Asian Games open in Peking, according to Cheng.

The communist rulers also discussed Mainland China's serious economic problems, which included rising commodity prices, sagging industrial production and increasing unemployment, Cheng said.

Direct Transport Links With PRC Not Possible*OW1303183290 Taipei CNA in English 1555 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Taipei, March 13 (CNA)—The government does not consider opening direct air and sea transportations between both sides of the Taiwan Straits at present, Ma Ying-jzou, executive secretary of the cabinet's Task Force for Mainland Chinese Affairs, said Tuesday.

Remarks by Communications Minister Clement Chang Monday that he personally favored direct links between the two sides of the straits have provoked concern here.

Ma made his statement at the Legislative Yuan Tuesday afternoon in reply to an interpellation by legislator Chu Feng-chih.

He said that direct air and sea transportation links between Taiwan and the China mainland would require negotiations and the coordination of actions by the appropriate governmental departments. Under the Republic of China Government's current no-contact policy, direct links are not permitted, Ma said.

Cooperation With U.S. on Driftnet Fishing*OW1403020290 Taipei CNA in English 0337 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Washington, March 12 (CNA)—The United States Commerce Department will send to some members of the Congress by May 31, 1991 a joint report based on its findings and the information provided by the Republic of China [ROC] on operations of the driftnet fishing vessels from Taiwan in the north Pacific in this fishing season.

The National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the Commerce Department formally announced that the U.S. and Taiwan have agreed to a scientific monitoring program for 1990 commercial driftnet fishing in the north Pacific by fishing vessels from Taiwan, collecting data during the six-month fishing season that begins in May of 1990.

According to the agreement, a total of 28 observers from the U.S. and the ROC will gather data on fishing methods such as net mesh size and deployment, environmental conditions, targeted species catches, dates and locations of catches, and biological data on discarded finfish, sea turtles caught and marine mammals retrieved in the nets.

Fourteen observers from the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service will board on 14 Taiwan commercial driftnet vessels for 45 days. The Department of Fisheries of the ROC's Council of Agriculture will assign 10 observers aboard 10 Taiwan driftnet vessels for 60 days.

A roving team of two Chinese and two American observers will be deployed on a Taiwan vessel that will move among the fleet during three summer months to monitor retrievals, the NOAA said.

The scientific monitoring program, one of the important parts of the Sino-U.S. driftnet fishery agreement reached in August 1989, includes procedures for collecting, exchanging, and reporting data.

The NOAA said that the information they collect will be used, in conjunction with a United Nations General Assembly resolution, to determine what, if any, restrictions will be considered for international high seas

driftnet operations. The UN resolution calls for review of scientific data by June 30, 1991 and a moratorium on high seas driftnet operations the following year unless adverse impacts can be prevented.

Soviet Publications Restrictions To Be Lifted

*OW1303183490 Taipei CNA in English 1559 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Taipei, March 13 (CNA)—The Republic of China will soon remove its restrictions on film and publication imports from the Soviet Union and Albania.

The Government Information Office (GIO) has been drafting regulations to govern the import of Soviet and Albanian films, TV and radio programs, and publications Liao Cheng-hao, GIO deputy director-general, told the press Tuesday.

The measures, Liao noted, would become effective once they are approved by the cabinet.

The further opening of the door to the two communist countries with which the Republic of China has not maintained diplomatic relations, is in line with its new direct trade policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union adopted a week earlier. The trade policy has been approved by the cabinet.

Liao said that GIO was studying the effect of bringing communist publications and films into Taiwan.

So long as the nation's laws would not be breached, publications and films from the two countries would be treated like those from other countries, Liao explained.

Commentary Views Lithuanian Independence Moves

*OW1103185990 Taipei CNA in English 1519 GMT
11 Mar 90*

[Commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China: "Lithuania Moves Toward Independence"—"It does not reflect the opinion of CNA"]

[Text] Taipei, March 11 (CNA)—One would think a nation's independence and sovereignty are priceless things, specially if human lives have been sacrificed to protect the nation. But Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev doesn't think so, at least in the case of Lithuania, the Baltic republic that is set to break away from the Soviet Union.

Last week, Gorbachev told Lithuanian independence activists that such a move would be "costly." At first, observers thought he meant the Soviets would intervene militarily, making the independence try costly in that sense.

But Gorbachev did not mean that at all. Instead, he was referring to the Kremlin's assertion that Lithuania would have to pay back every ruble that Moscow invested or spent in Lithuania since 1945. That would be costly, if

Gorbachev's stated figure of twenty-one billion rubles, or thirty-four billion U.S. dollars, is accurate.

Some Lithuanians are bound to see this as Soviet blackmail. Others will see it as pure nonsense. These people may expect that the Soviet Union owes Lithuania reparations for its occupation of the country since 1945.

Indeed, Moscow's claim that Lithuania owes the Soviet Union is a comical outrage given the latter's brutal record of occupation in the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. All three were independent states with distinct European heritages, until Stalin came along on the tail end of World War Two to gobble them up. There were no communist revolutions in the Baltics: they were taken by force in much the same fashion the way East Europe was following the war.

In the past year or so, the liberal policies of Soviet leader Gorbachev have unleashed a torrent of independence movements throughout the artificially created and maintained Soviet empire. Gorbachev has had his hands full quelling riots in the southern Caucasus, and in the eastern Asiatic regions bordering China, not to mention the Baltics. East Europe fell totally out of his control as Communist governments fell like dominoes there last year.

The Lithuanian parliaments' vote on independence will mark the first real attempt by a Soviet republic to secede from the Union. It is likely to be followed soon by actions in the other two Baltic states, Estonia and Latvia. Whether the Caucasus, particularly Armenia and Georgia, will try to follow suit, is unknown. But if such independence movements begin to spiral out of Gorbachev's control, it could spell serious danger for all concerned.

While free men always wish captive ones well, and most people probably think the once independent states swallowed by the Soviet Union should regain their independence, the need for stability in the Soviet Union cannot be overlooked. If the Soviet Union should happen to explode with dozens of independence movements all at once, the world could be in for a world of hurt.

Moreover, Gorbachev needs stability to proceed with his reform policies. Ethnic unrest plays into the hands of communist hardliners, who would just as soon clamp down altogether. The Lithuanians should get their independence, but not in a manner that undermines the policies of the Soviet leadership that allows it to happen.

Commentary Views Participation in Asian Games

*OW1503121090 Taipei CNA in English 1436 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China: "Taiwan Athletes To Attend Asian Games in Peking"—"it does not reflect the opinion of CNA"]

[Text] Taipei, Mar. 14 (CNA)—You know things are mellowing in the Taiwan Straits when Taipei decides to send an team to compete in Peking.

Ministry of Education officials, who oversee sports activities here in the Republic of China on Taiwan, announced last Saturday that a decision has been made to permit Taiwan athletes to compete in the 1990 Asian games, scheduled for early September in Peking.

On a similar note, the Ministry of Defense announced that it would allow military athletes to compete in the games. Previously, anyone serving in the armed forces could not travel abroad, specially to the communist-occupied Chinese mainland for any reason. The Defense Ministry decided that it would give early discharge to athletes who make the Asian game squad. It will also grant delayed conscription to those athletes who are set to enter the mandatory two-year military service period.

The real news, however, is that Taipei is not having any qualms about sending a national sports team to compete in Peking. Until 1987, Taipei permitted no contacts of any sort between Taiwan and the mainland. That closed door policy was ended in November of that year when the ban on family visits to the mainland was lifted.

Since then, more than half a million Taiwan Chinese have visited their families on the mainland. The successful and harmless family visits policy later gave rise to gradual openings on other fronts of people-to-people contacts across the straits. In December 1988, groups of mainland scholars and mainland students residing abroad began visiting Taiwan, marking the first two-way contacts between the mainland and Taiwan. Taiwan journalists have also been allowed to be stationed on the mainland.

The people-to-people contacts serve Taipei's mission well. The government hopes that via the people network mainlanders can learn more about the Taiwan experience. The net, desired result is to help the mainland reverse its communist course and adopt a system similar to that which gave rise to Taiwan's success.

The Asian games squad will not be the first sports delegation from Taiwan to compete on the mainland. Last year, a gymnastics team and a ping pong team took part in Asian championships held in Peking. The Asian games will be by far the most important such contact between Taipei and Peking to date. Nearly two hundred Taiwan athletes will go, as well as a troupe of some fifty journalists.

The team is able to compete in the games thanks to Taipei's separation of sports and politics. The Republic of China on Taiwan's teams compete in international competition under an unofficial name, Chinese Taipei. This is to avoid any serious schisms between Taipei and Peking over the name issue. Peking insists that Taiwan teams not be allowed to use the name "Republic of China," which would make them representative of all

China. Taipei will never accept this officially but goes along with it in sports matters to be, well, a good sport.

The conclusion in Taipei, a correct one we might add, is that Taiwan's rose will be as sweet to Mainland Chinese as under any other name. The Asian games example should prove this point.

Paraguayan, Salvadoran Officials Arrive on Visits

*OW1303183690 Taipei CNA in English 1544 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Taipei, March 13 (CNA)—Dr. Miguel Angel Aquino Britons, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Paraguay, and his wife Tuesday flew into Taipei for a six-day visit to the Republic of China.

Dr. Aquino will visit the Legislative Yuan and the nation's cultural and economic institutions. They will depart on March 18.

Also arriving Tuesday for a visit were Montano Inocente, vice national defense and public security minister of El Salvador, and his spouse.

Vice Defense Minister Chen Shou-shan was on hand to greet the Montanos upon their arrival at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport.

The Montanos will leave Taipei March 19.

Li Huan Meets Visiting Paraguayan Official

*OW1503090590 Taipei CNA in English 0245 GMT
15 Mar 90*

[Text] Taipei, March 15 (CNA)—Premier Li Huan told Miguel Angel Aquino, speaker of the Paraguayan Chamber of Deputies, Wednesday that the Republic of China wanted to further strengthen exchange and cooperation with the Latin American nation.

The premier met with the Paraguayan parliamentary leader in Taipei for a six-day visit, for an exchange of views on bilateral relations and possible cooperation projects.

Paraguay, under the leadership of President Andres Rodriguez, was actively promoting democratic reforms and cooperative ties with foreign countries, Aquino said.

"My country is especially willing to enhance relations with the Republic of China," he told the Chinese premier.

Relations With Haiti To Remain Unaffected

*OW1403020190 Taipei CNA in English 0324 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Taipei, March 13 (CNA)—The Foreign Ministry official responsible for Central and South American affairs said Monday that although the political situation

in Haiti remained unclear, diplomatic relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and Haiti should be unaffected.

The ministry had instructed the ROC Ambassador to Haiti Li Nan-hsing to send back updated information about the Haitian political situation.

Asked whether the ROC-Haitian agricultural and technical cooperation projects would continue, the official said that the ROC had dispatched two agricultural technicians to that Caribbean country, but that other assistance would be temporarily halted until the Haitian political situation stabilized, he said.

Business Delegation To Leave for Indonesia 17 Mar
OW1403211890 Taipei CNA in English 1542 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Taipei, March 14 (CNA)—Economic relations between the Republic of China and Indonesia might see some breakthroughs as a large-scale petrochemical cooperation project comes close to realization and an important Taipei mission prepares to leave for a visit to Jakarta, industrial sources said.

The sources said a trade delegation headed by Liu Tai-ying, director of the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research, would leave March 17 for Jakarta where it would hold important talks with Indonesian business leaders.

Economics Minister Chen Lu-an might also be a member of the delegation which consists mainly of local industry leaders, they said.

Liu led a similar group to Indonesia in mid-January. During the visit, the group reportedly met with important Indonesian Government leaders for an exchange of opinions on expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. In another development the Economics Ministry's Industrial Development Bureau reported that the Indonesian Government had agreed in principle to provide ROC petrochemical manufacturers with about 1,000 hectares of land in northern Sumatra for the development of a petrochemical industrial zone.

Under the proposed cooperation project between the two countries, the ROC petrochemical industry could be encouraged to establish [word indistinct] cracking plants and other petrochemical plants in the industrial zone near Medan, the capital of North Sumatra Province.

Since Indonesia is rich in oil reserves and has a huge labor force, the ROC Government recently began to encourage local petrochemical concerns to shift production there.

If the cooperation project succeeds, the bureau said, it might be a model of other local industries as [words indistinct] their production to other foreign countries.

[Words indistinct] National Federation of Industries signed a memorandum with its Indonesian counterpart promising to promote investment in the Southeast Asian country and to help small- and medium-sized industries develop there.

Ministry Preparing Amendment on Economic Crimes
OW1503040590 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Vice Justice Minister Lu Yu-wen said on Monday that his ministry is preparing an amendment on the penalties for economic crimes which are listed in the temporary provisions of the Constitution.

Lu said that specific penalties for new economic crimes will be mapped out and the entire proposal will be completed by April. Lu said that if the articles for economic crimes are not amended in the near future, it will be difficult to apprehend those who commit economic crimes because the original articles are already not appropriate for today's crimes. The vice justice minister said that he hoped that the new laws will be able to be enacted by the end of this year.

Opposition Party Adopts Foreign Affairs Plan
OW1503040390 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] The Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] yesterday adopted the party work plans for its various departments and committees for 1990. What merits attention is that the DPP Central Committee endorsed the DPP's foreign affairs plan for 1990 proposed by (Li Tsung-fan), director of the party's Foreign Affairs Department. The plan calls for changing the hostile attitude towards communist countries and requests that the government abandon the three no's policy at an early date so that Taiwan's enterprises, regardless of size, can do business on the mainland and obtain more economic resources from the mainland.

Such a proposition by the DPP on taking the initiative in dealing with communist countries is obviously different from the Taiwan independence view held by the DPP's new trend faction.

The principles of foreign affairs adopted by the DPP Central Standing Committee yesterday are: To strive to participate in activities of international organizations in the name of Taiwan so as to give prominence to Taiwan's role as a political entity; to strive to return to the United Nations in the name of either the Republic of China or Taiwan as soon as possible; to change the hostile attitude towards communist countries; and to settle issues between Taiwan and China and officially announce the abolition of the three no's policy so that Taiwan's enterprises, regardless of size, can do business on the mainland and obtain more economic resources from the mainland.

Hong Kong

Governor's Resignation Called For Over Arrest

HK1503021790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 15 Mar 90 pp 1, 2

[By Richard Vines]

[Text] Senior foreign diplomats in Hong Kong are planning to call for the resignation of the Governor or the Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) over the arrest of the Venezuelan Consul-General on suspicion of corruption.

"In a genuine democratic society, the Governor would have to resign," a senior consul-general said early this morning.

The diplomats are furious over the arrest of Mr Gonzalo Ramires Calles on March 3 because they believe it breaches diplomatic immunity.

A group of consuls-general, including several from Europe, have called a meeting of senior diplomats for tomorrow afternoon at the Netherlands Consulate, as a prelude to a general meeting of career diplomats next week.

Three consuls-general last night said the minimum they would accept would be the resignation of the Commissioner for the ICAC, Mr David Jeaffreson, but they believed responsibility went higher.

Mr Dan Sreebny, press spokesman for the U.S. Consulate, said early this morning: "I am unable to comment in any way on this particular story, given the extremely late hour."

It is understood that Mr Donald Anderson, the U.S. Consul-General, is also angry at the situation, but there is no suggestion that he has joined the call for resignations. He is not attending tomorrow's meeting of the consuls.

Mr Vivian Warrington, the Hong Kong Government's Director of Protocol, last night refused to comment on the dispute. "I have no comment because this is an ICAC matter", he said.

The decision to move against Mr Ramires Calles is believed to have been taken by the Governor, Sir David Wilson, after the initial go-ahead was given by a magistrate and after consultations with London.

Venezuela's Foreign Ministry in Caracas confirmed it had received an official communique from the British Embassy that Mr Ramires Calles had been arrested.

British authorities requested Venezuela's co-operation in investigating the allegations. Mr Ramires Calles has not been charged with any offence and was released on bail.

In February, Caracas police exposed an illegal emigration network which, they said, had been responsible for

the sale of \$85.5 million worth of travel papers to more than 1,000 would-be Hong Kong emigrants.

At the time, a senior ICAC official said the arrest was "completely unconnected" with the return to China on March 2 of 24 Mainland Chinese who had spent nine days in the Kai Tak departure lounge after being refused permission to travel to Venezuela when it was found their visas were invalid.

The new row in the wake of the arrest centres on the status of diplomats in Hong Kong. The Government says consuls-general do not enjoy the same status as ambassadors, and do not enjoy diplomatic immunity if they commit serious crimes.

The Political Adviser, Mr William Ehrman, said last night: "The consular corps in Hong Kong have had explained to them the grounds on which the action (Mr Ramires Calles' arrest) was taken."

Mr Ehrman added: "This action was taken with full regard to and in strict conformity with the consular convention."

Hong Kong's Consular Relations Ordinance, based on the international Vienna Convention, states that diplomats are only subject to diplomatic immunity regarding acts deemed to be performed as part of their consular duties.

The diplomats argue that because of the political importance of Hong Kong, they act as de facto ambassadors.

"In my whole diplomatic career, I have never come across anything like this," a consul-general said in reference to the situation of Mr Ramires Calles.

The diplomat said that approaches had been made to Mr Ehrman, and to individual members of the Legislative Council, but that the Government insisted it was a criminal matter, not a diplomatic one.

"If they had handled this correctly, the ICAC would have reported to the Governor, and the Governor would have handled it through diplomatic channels.

"Why refer this whole thing to London? I think the Governor has been trying to get cover, so later he could say, 'It's not my fault'.

"But the Governor should have paid attention to that," the consul-general said, pointing to his certificate of appointment, signed by the Queen and the then foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The certificate says, in part, "Our will and pleasure are, and we hereby require that you do receive, countenance, and, as there may be occasion, favourably assist him the said (name) in the exercise of his office, giving and allowing unto him all the privileges, immunities and advantages thereunto belonging".

The legal position of consuls-general in Hong Kong is governed by Article 41 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, which states that a consular official

may not be arrested unless he has committed a serious crime, and only after the position has been considered by a relevant judicial authority.

The situation of diplomats in Hong Kong is dealt with under Cap [as published] 259 of the Consular Relations Ordinance, which defines a serious crime as one punishable by more than five years' imprisonment.

The Government's position is that Mr Ramires Calles is accused of a serious crime, namely of accepting bribes to issue Venezuelan visas.

A Latin American diplomat said last night, "What's a serious crime? In my country, bribery is nothing serious, in Hong Kong it's really serious."

Mr Ehrman has represented the Hong Kong Government in discussions with the two visiting Venezuelan officials—a senior policeman and vice-minister for consular relations, Mr Gerardo Wills—ever since they arrived to interview Mr Ramires Calles last week.

"We are still having discussions with the officials, but I cannot comment on them at the moment," he said.

Mr Ehrman also declined to comment on whether Mr Ramires Calles would be allowed to leave Hong Kong this week.

An ICAC spokesman refused to comment on the matter last night.

Two officials from the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs are in the territory for talks with the ICAC and the Government, including a meeting with Mr Warrington.

It is understood the Government is concerned that there is tremendous scope for such alleged bribery in the run-up to the Chinese takeover of Hong Kong in 1997, and that it is necessary to take firm action now.

However, diplomats in Hong Kong feel that their whole position is under threat. A diplomat said: "We want to see someone take responsibility for this action. If the Governor had any power, he would have advised against it. It appears he has no power."

NPC Bans Hong Kong Magazines, Journalists

Original Bans

HK1403012590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 14 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] China has banned two Hong Kong news magazines and one local journalist from covering the coming National People's Congress which opens in Beijing on March 20.

The CONTEMPORARY weekly and the Pai Shing semi-monthly, were told by the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY that they would not be allowed to cover the NPC meeting.

This is the third time the two magazines have been banned from covering important events in China since the June 4 incident.

A journalist with the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST was also told verbally early this month that he faced "some problems" over the NPC session.

The journalist has been reporting on China for many years.

Ms Lei Yuping, deputy chief of the Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Division of the All China Journalists' Association, told THE HONGKONG STANDARD the applications had been rejected by the Foreign Affairs Ministry's News Division.

She said the Information Bureau of the NPC Standing Committee was in charge of the screening applications from journalists wanting to cover the NPC session.

More Bans

HK1503035590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 15 Mar 90 p 3

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] China has banned more Hong Kong journalists from covering the upcoming National People's Congress (NPC).

The Hong Kong Journalists Association yesterday protested against the ban on some Hong Kong news organisations and journalists saying it "seriously undermined press freedom in Hong Kong".

Apart from the CONTEMPORARY WEEKLY and the bi-monthly PAI SHING, the UNION OF CATHOLIC ASIAN NEWS (UCAN), a Hong Kong-based Catholic news agency, has also been stopped from covering the NPC session to open in Beijing on March 20.

In a declaration yesterday, the journalists' association urged the Chinese government to scrap the seven regulations which were imposed last year to control activities of Hong Kong journalists who covered news in China.

Mr Ho Chak, a photographer of the Chinese-language ASIAWEEK, was notified by the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY on Tuesday that he will not be allowed to cover the meeting. No reason was given.

Mr Ho is the second Hong Kong journalist after Mr Willy Wo-lap Lam, Deputy China Editor of the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, to be banned.

Mr Ho was a photographer of the Chinese-language EXPRESS NEWS when he covered the student unrest in Beijing last April.

After he returned to Hong Kong, Mr Ho accused Chinese police of assaulting him and forcing him to sign a confession in which he admitted he had broken Chinese law.

Mr Michael O' Neil, Editor-In-Chief of ASIAWEEK LIMITED, would not comment on the case saying only: "The entry of individuals into the People's Republic of China is the affair of the Chinese government. The movement of ASIAWEEK LIMITED staff is our company's affair."

Miss Agnes Cheung Wai-sum, reporter of the UCAN's China Desk, said Hong Kong XINHUA notified her agency that her application was rejected because of "limited places" for overseas journalists.

UCAN recently published a number of reports about the secret arrest of Chinese Catholic bishops, priests and lay staff who are loyal to the Vatican.

Sources said Beijing has been unhappy with the Hong Kong press's "widespread speculations about the party's power struggle" and "unfriendly reports about the Chinese government".

The Information Bureau of the NPC Standing Committee is in charge of the screening of all journalists applying to cover the NPC.

But informed Chinese sources say the Communist Party's Propaganda Department has a say in the screening.

Mr Chin Cheong, editor-in-chief of CONTEMPORARY said he is concerned that Beijing's tightening control over Hong Kong reporters will gradually undermine press freedom in the territory in the run up to 1997.

Mr Chin said: "We oppose Beijing's transplanting of the strict press control mechanism from the mainland to Hong Kong.

"The tight control and screening of the Chinese government over the Hong Kong media will further aggravate the current problem of self-censorship among the local press," he added.

Mr Chin was the Beijing correspondent for WEN WEI PO between 1982 and 1986. He became head of the Beijing bureau in 1986 and then the deputy editor-in-chief of the newspaper in 1987.

Mr Philip Crawley, Editor of the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, said he had written a letter to the Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Hong Kong XINHUA last week, asking for formal clarification of Mr Lam's case.

CONTEMPORARY is published by Mr Lee Tze-chung, a veteran journalist and Hong Kong member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Standing Committee.

Hong Kong XINHUA stripped Mr Lee of his directorship in the pro-Beijing WEN WEI PO last July after he refused to toe the official line on the military crackdown last June.

Goddess of Democracy Allowed To Dock

HK1503023390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 15 Mar 90 p 5

[Text] A ship scheduled to begin pirate broadcasts into China from international waters next month would not be prevented from docking in Hong Kong, a Government spokesman said yesterday.

The vessel, the Goddess of Democracy, is manned by Chinese dissidents who have been in exile in France since the June 4 crackdown.

"It would be no more special than any other normal ship," said Ms Claudia Yeung of the Marine Department. "We don't think there would be anything restricting its entry."

She said the ship would have to make formal application to enter Hong Kong and comply with all routine shipping requirements. The crew would have to receive approval from Immigration before disembarking.

The Government has said it will not approve a licence for the ship to broadcast from Hong Kong waters. Even outside territorial waters, the ship could be asked to suppress its signal if it interfered with local broadcasts.

Immigration Department Mr Stephen Chan said there was no provision for blocking ships entering for purely political purposes. But in the past the Government had prevented some ships and crews from Warsaw Pact countries from entering Hong Kong if they had no legitimate commercial or business purpose.

Civil Servants Invited by PRC Union Federation

HK1203094690 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 12 Mar 90 p 4

[By Tonny Chan]

[Text] The official All China Federation of Trade Unions has resumed inviting Hong Kong civil service union leaders to China, a practice that was stopped after last June 4.

And, for the first time, local unionists have been asked to stop over in Beijing before going sightseeing elsewhere.

Unions approached by the local branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY said they were concerned these so-called leisure trips would be used by Chinese officials for propaganda purposes.

They were worried the organisers might arrange meetings between them and Beijing leaders without obtaining their agreement first.

The invitation was sent through XINHUA in January.

One of the unions invited was the Federation of Civil Service Unions, a member of the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China.

China has condemned the Hong Kong Alliance as a subversive body and Basic Law Drafting Committee officials also had warned China would not tolerate its activities after 1997.

The executive committee of the federation with 20,000 members last month decided to turn down the invitation "because they were too busy to accept the invitation", its secretary, Chu Ming, said.

The 30,000-member Hong Kong Civil Servants General Union would not make a decision for the time being, chairman Mok Ka-wing said.

But the president of the 60,000-strong Hong Kong Chinese Civil Servants' Association, Kwok Yuen-hon, said they decided to accept the invitation despite the worry.

"We (are a little concerned) about the possibility Chinese officials would turn our stay in Beijing into a propaganda show, but I think the matter should come to a rest," Mr Kwok said.

"As long as Premier Mr Li Peng is still in power, he represents the Chinese government and we have to face what is a hard fact in front of us," he added.

Mr Chu of the federation of unions said the executive committee discussed the invitation on February 21, a month after receiving it, and was puzzled by the condition of stopping over in Beijing.

"They told us that if we accepted the invitation, they would expect us to start the trip in Beijing, first and stay in the capital for about three days," Mr Chu said.

"I think they want to put their views about the June 4 events to us," he said.

"I don't want to listen to them on this because we in Hong Kong know what we saw on television (last) June 4 and the subsequent days were hard facts," he said.

Mr Mok said the general union decided that if it accepted the invitation, it would make clear its position that it was only a holiday trip and nothing to do with politics.

"We have discussed the possibility of Chinese officials turning it into a propaganda (exercise). I think the XINHUA officials understand our position very well," Mr Mok said.

Mr Mok said the general union had yet to decide whether to accept the invitation. "I don't think we will make a decision in the near future," he added.

According to Mr Mok, the All China Federation of Trade Unions had extended invitations to Hong Kong trade unionists in the past.

But, before the June 4 crackdown, there never had been the Beijing stopover condition.

Mr Mok said the general union still supported the student-led democracy movements in China in May and June last year, but that support was not directed against the Chinese government.

The invitation came about the time the new Hong Kong director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Zhou Nan, emphasised the need to consolidate ties with the workers.

WEN WEI PO Criticizes Government Spending

HK1303033190 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
9 Mar 90 p 25

[Article by Chen Jian (7115 1017): "Fiscal Budget Plants a Bomb"]

[Text] If one wants to comment on the financial secretary's new budget, then the demands on a budget must first be identified. If a budget is merely for the purpose of balancing income and expenditure, then the new budget has served that purpose. However, if the demands are so very simple, then even a primary school student can assume the position of financial secretary. The balancing of income and expenditure is nothing more than simple addition and subtraction. Surely a budget means more than that. The financial secretary's major duties are to monitor the growth of revenue and expenditure, so that they are in line with social development, and to ensure that revenues are utilized appropriately. In increasing or reducing taxes, he must, to the best of his ability, see to it that such increases or reductions are fair, reasonable, and effective. Clearly this is not something a primary school student can achieve, and even brilliant persons would find it difficult to do so. But this is precisely what we demand of the budget and the financial secretary. It is very unfortunate, therefore, that the outcome should have been so disappointing.

The growth of public sector spending is worsening every year. According to the new budget, public sector expenditure will increase by another 24 percent, which, in actual terms, will represent an increase of 9.4 percent. Such an increase, which far exceeds Hong Kong's expected economic growth rate of three percent, will amount to 18.8 percent of the territory's total output value in the coming fiscal year, which, in turn, signifies a further increase on the 17 percent in the current year. If this upward trend were only of a one- or two-year duration, then it might still be acceptable, depending on the circumstances. However, the budget's revenue and expenditure pattern and the medium-range forecast suggest that the situation will continue.

According to the financial secretary's criteria, the growth rate of public sector expenditure should not exceed the growth of the economy. Commenting on the current deviation, the financial secretary said: "This trend is unacceptable on a longer basis. We certainly cannot allow the public sector to tap more and more of Hong Kong's economic resources." At the same time, however, he pointed out: "Budget strategies are not merely

designed for the budgeted year. We must also take into consideration the situation in the next few years. When economic growth experiences a short-term plunge, it is neither necessary nor appropriate to cut public expenditure in an inflexible and stereotyped manner." The financial secretary's intention was to prevent the systematic development of public services being hindered.

However, after having "taken into consideration the situation in the next few years," we still cannot see how the expenditure can be curtailed. According to an economic outlook report published at the same time two days ago, the economy might have to face a longer period of adjustment. On the subject of controlling government spending, the financial secretary proposed that the growth of the civil service establishment be contained at 2.5 percent. The base of the civil service establishment having expanded in an unchecked manner in the last few years, the growth rate of 2.5 percent is no longer negligible. Furthermore, the growth rate is also subject to adjustments, as the situation demands, and the upward pressure on civil service salaries is another painful subject.

Once the mammoth infrastructural construction plan is launched, the increase in public sector spending will be more significant than ever, and the resultant inflationary pressures will aggravate the situation. How can such a situation be prevented? It is surprising that not a hint was dropped in the budget regarding the answers and warnings.

The control of public sector spending and the promotion of social development are concepts which are mutually contradictory. These two mutually impeding concepts are difficult to deal with, but it is necessary to do so properly. However, the financial secretary never did represent the government in putting forward his analysis and remedies. In the budget's actual implementation, he only "accommodated" his budget superficially to social development. This will result in a predicament in which it will be very difficult to curb public sector spending.

The financial secretary should have advised the government to conduct a study on whether or not adjustments should be made in the scale and progress of the massive infrastructural construction plans. However, the government seems to revel in drawing beautiful blueprints for the people and being oblivious to the limitations on resources and the possible problems which may arise from such plans.

There is no absolute criterion as to the proportion of the public sector in the economy. If the proportion is to be enlarged because of the launching of the infrastructural construction plans, then there is still room for consideration, but it is imperative to take into account the price which has to be paid for implementing such a measure. However, the financial secretary shunned this issue altogether. In the final part of his budget speech, he said:

"(This is) a program designed not for cosmetic or confidence-building purposes but because we need the services and infrastructure contemplated if we are to continue to prosper." It seemed that he wanted to use his grand blueprints to mask his loss of control over expenditure and his failure in discharging his financial management duties.

Given the significant increase in expenditure, the only way to balance the budget is to effect large-scale tax increases. In the controversies which have arisen from individual tax items, it must be understood that the conflict which has resulted from tax increases stems from the government's loss of control over its expenditure. The financial secretary has rid the government of this problem by passing the buck to the people.

As we examine the proposals for tax and price increases put forward in the budget, we witness, once again, the financial secretary's self-contradiction and neglect of his financial management duties. We shall discuss the individual effects of such a budget later.

Number of Arriving SRV Boat People Rises

HK1303035590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 13 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The number of Vietnamese boat people who have arrived in Hong Kong so far this month is sharply up on last year's figure.

Arrivals for the year up to yesterday morning were 514, exactly the same figure as for 1989.

The more worrying figures for Hong Kong's administrators show 149 arrivals so far this month—the beginning of the sailing season—compared to 75 for the first 11 days of March 1989.

There were 29 boat people arrivals in the 24 hour period up to 5 am yesterday morning.

The latest arrivals also show that more newcomers are coming from northern Vietnam.

While 80 percent of arrivals this year are from southern Vietnam, especially Ho Chi Minh City, a far greater proportion of the latest arrivals are from the traditional areas in the north such as Hanoi, Hai Phong and Quang Ning.

British and Hong Kong officials have been hoping that propaganda spread in the north, plus reports from the growing number of returnees, would stem the tide of arrivals which resulted in over 34,000 reaching Hong Kong last year alone.

The Governor, Sir David Wilson, and Senior Legislative Councillor Allen Lee have recently raised the possibility of dropping the first asylum policy if arrangements to return boat people to Vietnam are not swiftly agreed.

Government officials are sitting tight and waiting to see if the increase continues before pushing the panic button.

Government Refugee Coordinator Mike Hanson said it was too early to start plotting trends. "The figure for this year is exactly the same as for last year, you will have to wait until the first week in April before making meaningful calculations."

Contingency plans for new arrivals include the construction of a detention centre on Tai A Chau and the

expansion of existing centres at the High Island Reservoir and Whitehead, Sha Tin.

One encouraging figure for the Government shows that 418 Vietnamese have returned voluntarily this year, with over 100 more expected to follow today.

Starting today the Government, along with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, hopes to organise a flight back to Hanoi each week as it builds towards the 1,000 per week agreed last month by Britain and Vietnam.

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